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# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

VOL. IV. NO. 20. WHOLE NO. 100.  
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,  
18-20 ASTOR PLACE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

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# The Literary Digest

VOL. IV. NO. 20.

NEW YORK.

MARCH 19, 1892

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter.  
Published Weekly by the  
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.  
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.  
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.

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*The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.*

In order to increase the value of the Digest, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE QUESTION OF FREE COINAGE.

E. O. LEECH, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, AND THE HON. R. P. BLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

*Forum, New York, March.*

WOULD FREE COINAGE BRING EUROPEAN SILVER HERE?

E. O. LEECH:

FREE silver coinage may be defined as the right of anyone to deposit silver at any mint of the United States, and have every 371¼ grains of pure silver (now worth about 70 cents) stamped, free of charge, into a dollar, which shall be full legal tender, at face value in the payment of debts and obligations of all kinds in the United States.

In order to hasten the "benefits" of free coinage, all the

measures advocated by the silver men provide for the *instantaneous* conversion of silver bullion into legal dollars by purchase by the Government at our coining rate. Free silver coinage as proposed, therefore, means this: that the United States shall pay \$1.2929 an ounce (now worth 90 cents an ounce) for all the silver which may be brought to our mints, in legal-tender money, interconvertible under existing law with gold at par.

The important changes which have taken place in respect to silver since the United States adopted the gold standard in 1873 may be enumerated as follows: 1. Depreciation in value, as measured by gold, over 30 per cent.—from \$1.33 an ounce in 1873 to 90 cents in 1892. 2. European nations have for fourteen years discontinued the full legal-tender silver money. 3. The exchanges of the world are to-day settled everywhere in gold, or, if in silver, at its gold value. 4. The product of silver has considerably more than doubled—63,000,000 ounces in 1873, against 140,000,000 in 1891.

Such being the existing conditions, one result of the proposed legislation would be that we should be flooded with the world's silver. That the annual product of domestic as well as foreign silver would find its way to our open mints so long as we could maintain the price in gold, is very generally conceded.

How about foreign silver coins? The stock of silver in the principal countries of the world, exclusive of the United States, approximates \$3,397,000,000, of which \$2,930,000,000 are full legal-tender coin, and \$467,000,000 subsidiary or limited-tender coin. The stock of full legal-tender silver coins in the principal countries of Europe is about \$1,100,000,000, of which some \$430,000,000 are stored in the vaults of five banking-houses. It is believed that if a free silver act should be passed, most of this stock of silver would be deposited at our mints for payment in legal-tender money interconvertible with gold.

There is not a statesman or financier in Europe, even the most ardent champion of bimetallism, who believes that free coinage of silver by the United States would permanently raise the price of that metal, and keep it at \$1.2929 per fine ounce in gold. The general belief is that it would have that effect only for a short time, after which the price of silver, unless other commercial nations opened their mints to the free coinage of silver (a thing in the highest degree improbable), would steadily decline.

Again, it is well known that European countries are strongly tending toward the gold standard. Practically, all Europe is on the gold standard to-day. They are seeking gold with avidity and holding it with undisguised tenacity. The silver coins of the Latin Union have been kept in domestic circulation alongside of gold only by absolute discontinuance of silver coinage, and they cut no figure in international exchange.

The effort of the United States to increase the use of silver for money purposes, not here alone but everywhere, would be defeated by a free-coinage law here, because, while it would undoubtedly increase the use of silver in this country, it would reduce it elsewhere. Further, by enabling foreign governments to melt down their silver coins and sell them for gold at our coining rate, it would destroy the interest of such countries in silver as a money metal. While temporarily raising the price of silver, the ultimate effect would be to raise the price of gold the world over, by enabling countries now having the double standard, or the silver standard, to reach the goal of all Europe, the gold standard, thus creating an increase demand for gold, and causing it to appreciate in value, aggravating, in fact, the very evil complained of—the dearth of gold. At the same time it would necessarily lower the price of silver by enabling Europe (not to speak of South America and other

countries) to throw vast quantities of it on the American market.

If we should exchange our stock of gold for a stock of silver, which would most surely and swiftly be the result were it not rendered impossible by the withdrawal of gold from the treasury and from circulation, what would be our gain? Under free silver coinage here, one of two things will most certainly occur: either gold will advance to a premium and be withdrawn from circulation, or it will go abroad to pay for silver shipped here for sale. In either event we shall reach a silver basis.

#### FREE COINAGE AND AN ELASTIC CURRENCY.

THE HON. R. P. BLAND:

I shall assume it to be generally admitted that all our credit money should be tied to coin in such manner as to insure the convertibility of the note. I shall also assume that to do this it is not absolutely necessary to keep a coin reserve equal to the note constantly on hand. Yet, so far as Congress is concerned, and the money issued by the Federal Government is contemplated in my proposition, a dollar of coin or bullion is required for every note issued, the only exception being \$346,000,000 in greenbacks having only \$100,000,000 in coin reserve.

The metals alone never have been, and in all probability never will be, sufficient to supply our people with a sufficient volume of money. Yet when we go beyond the limit of coin, or paper based upon coin, dollar for dollar, we enter the realm of good faith, the domain of credit and confidence. We are in the latter condition to-day. We always have been, and probably always will be, to a greater or less extent, dependent on good faith and confidence for the stability of our financial system.

A report issued by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury on the first day of last July, showed the following:

IN THE TREASURY.	
Gold .....	\$176,450,378
Silver dollars .....	347,976,227
Total coin .....	\$524,426,605
CREDIT MONEY.	
Gold certificates .....	\$120,840,399
Silver certificates .....	307,364,148
Treasury notes .....	40,463,165
U. S. notes .....	345,079,272
National Bank notes .....	162,272,800
Total credit .....	\$976,019,784

It will not be contended that a reserve of only \$176,450,378 of gold is a safe reserve for \$976,019,784 credit money. Yet, if we are to believe the contention of the gold party, all this vast superstructure of credit rests upon gold only. If this be true, and we continue to add fifty-four millions annually in the shape of bullion notes redeemable in gold, one of two things will happen—either gold will slip from under this weight and go at one bound to a premium, or the contention of the fiat money advocate will be proven, that is, that no coin reserve is necessary for our paper. But the truth is, on this same date \$347,976,227 in silver were in the treasury, constituting a legal redemption fund for this pile of credit. This reserve sustains or aids gold in sustaining our credit. If the fact that our reserve is principally silver puts us on the silver basis, then we admit all that is alleged against free coinage, namely, that our coins will consist principally of silver, and in that sense we shall be just as we now are, on a silver basis. But who is hurt? Every dollar of our money is as good as every other dollar.

But it is urged that to do this we must impart to all the world's silver a greater value than it now possesses. This is not true, and as a proof of the fallacy of this statement the fact is cited that the immense stock of coined silver in the world is now at par with gold, most of it at greater value than our mints give to it as compared with gold. The ratio of the Old World

being 15½ to 1 against ours of 16 to 1 shows that silver is worth more when it is there than here, and that to send it here for coinage would entail a loss of three cents on every dollar brought to our mints. It is not denied, however, that the claim put forth and the effort made to induce the public to believe that all our credit money rests solely on gold for its ultimate redemption, and the published statements from time to time that, if necessary, the Secretary of the Treasury will again sell bonds for gold to procure a sufficiency to preserve and maintain a single gold redemption, has had the effect of very greatly enhancing the value of gold.

The purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month has not tended to bring the two metals nearer together, for the very plain reason that the notes issued in payment for this bullion are treated by law and the Treasury Department as gold notes. The coinage of silver dollars is suspended. This new strain put upon gold redemption, aggregating about \$54,000,000 annually, has caused a semi-panic and sent gold up as compared to silver. This result was predicted by the writer in a report protesting against the passage of the Bullion Bill in the last Congress. (See Report of House of Reps., No. 1086, Fifty-first Congress, 1st session, page 8.)

Should the Secretary attempt to sell bonds to procure more gold, he would find that he had precipitated a very general feeling of panic, if not the real thing itself. The gold cannot be had. It is nowhere to be found. No country can spare it without financial disaster. The gold craze has reached the last extremity. Another strain and the final collapse of this conspiracy will come. The blanket is too short and too narrow; it will not go round. Free coinage will give an increased use for silver and a proportionate decreased demand for gold. This will cause the one perceptibly to rise and the other to fall, until the parity is practically restored.

#### PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

DR. CESARE LOMBROSO.

*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, March 1.*

**A**MONG the occasional factors of political crimes, there is not one more powerful than that epidemic frenzy which is begot solely by the assemblage of a large number of individuals. Often, in truth, riots or other disturbances are due entirely to the fact of a great many people having met at one place, even accidentally as at a festival, a fair, or the like, especially in summer, but above all when the assemblage has been brought together by a common political notice. Then, as Pietrazzani\* remarks, the words of a superior man, spread among an excitable multitude, eager for novelty, full of imagination, and rich in faith, in ignorance, and in heroism, overawe irresistibly the assembled people like a suggestion from on high. There is produced what Pugliese† calls a moral intoxication, during which, following the example of the leaders, joint cries are uttered spontaneously; the contact, the courage derived from unity of feeling, destroy the feeling of individual conscience, and hurry the crowd into committing acts, which a single individual among them would have had neither the audacity to do nor even the idea of committing.

Manzoni depicts admirably this passionate current which is formed so easily among crowds, and which can draw the calmest into excesses. It is at these moments, Sighele‡ well says, when the most brutal and ferocious passions take a new flight, that we see the savage reappear all at once in civilized man; and then, even against our will, we turn, for an explanation of this strange phenomenon, to the hypothesis—put forward by Barbaste and by Lauvergne—of a sudden atavistic resurrection of that primordial homicidal instinct which lurks like fire

\* *La suggestione nella veglia e nello stato ipnotico.* Reggio. 1888.

† *Del delitto collettivo.*

‡ *La folle delinquente,* Bocca-Verino. 1871.



under ashes and needs but a breath of wind to burst into flame.

In still another way Sighele accounts for the phenomenon I am discussing. "A crowd is a medium in which the microbe of evil is very easily developed, and in which the microbe of good nearly always dies, not finding therein the necessary conditions of life."

The elements which constitute a crowd are diverse: "beside men accessible to pity are indifferent and cruel persons; beside honest people are vagabonds and criminals." In a multitude, the good qualities of individuals, instead of being added together, are eliminated.

They are eliminated, in the first place, by a necessity which is natural, and, I might say, arithmetical. Just as the average of a great number of figures evidently cannot be equal to the largest figures, so an assemblage of men cannot reflect in its manifestations the highest qualities which are found in some of these men, but will reflect only the average qualities which belong to all, or, at least, to the great majority of the individuals composing the assembly.

An assembly of individuals may, then, give a result quite opposite to that which each one of the assemblage would have brought about.

It is a phenomenon identical with that which is observed in innumerable committees—artistic, scientific, or industrial—which are one of the plagues of our administrative organization. How, it is asked, could men like those, who form a certain committee, reach such a conclusion? How can ten or twenty artists, ten or twenty *savants* united, give a verdict which is conformable neither to the principles of art nor to those of science?

The why up to a very recent time, was not explained, but the fact was observed by everybody.

Not only juries and committees, but sometimes even political assemblies, do things which are in manifest and absolute opposition to the individual opinions and tendencies of the larger part of the individuals composing these assemblies.

An ancient proverb says: *Senatores boni viri, senatus autem mala bestia*; and the people repeat and confirm this observation when, speaking of certain bodies, they say that each individual, taken by himself, is an honest man, but, taken together, they are vagabonds.

The reasons for this are numerous, because the causes of every phenomenon are always manifold; but, in the subject under discussion, they can be reduced substantially to two: that these assemblages are not homogeneous and are inorganic.

Chance groupings of individuals in a jury, a theatre, or a crowd, cannot reproduce in their manifestations the characters of the unities which compose those groupings, any more than a confused and disordered heap of bricks can reproduce the rectangular form of the brick. In the latter case, in order to have a wall, you must have a stable union and the regular disposition of all the bricks. In the case of the jury or the crowd, you must likewise have an aggregate which sums up the qualities of the individuals. These must be connected with each other by permanent and organic relations, such as those, for example, which connect a family or a certain social class.

This study of the criminal crowd brings us to another conclusion, which is, perhaps, still more important. We have seen that it is not the assemblage of a large number of persons which produces greater wisdom and new knowledge; quite the contrary. The excellence of the counsels is in inverse ratio to the number of the counsellors. The fact ought to destroy the false legend begotten in a parliamentary atmosphere—a legend which is constantly tending to increase the number of these who deliberate on the affairs of the State, thus dividing responsibility, while it is believed to be condensed and strengthened. In fact, it may be said of all higher councils, of all commissions chosen, not by a single man who

would be responsible for them, but by popular vote, that the power is placed in irresponsible hands.

From this results a necessity that the most important posts be "individualized," and not "parliamentarized"; that the appointments to these be made by a single individual and never by deliberative bodies, be they ever so respectable, the votes of academies and committees uniting nearly always on the most incapable person. In Italy, the appointments, made by the votes of professors, are very often far from being as good as those which are made by individual ministers; and yet the professors constitute certainly the most enlightened electoral body that Italy possesses.

Von Moltke observed with reason that a very numerous parliamentary body drags a country into war much more easily than a sovereign or a minister who has all the responsibility; the deputy, who deliberates, is but one of five hundred or eight hundred, and he accepts war with a light heart.

#### SPENDING PUBLIC MONEY.

THE HON. T. B. REED, AND THE HON. W. S. HOLMAN,  
CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

*North American Review, New York, March.*

#### I.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATION.

THE HON. T. B. REED:

WHEN the charge was made during the campaign of 1891 that the Fifty-first Congress was a Billion-Dollar Congress, the complete reply, the best in kind ever evoked, was that this is a Billion-Dollar Country. The Congress voted a billion of dollars because the citizens of this country, who are the rulers of it, demanded it—demanded it by reason of the country's growth and by reason of certain issues which had been fought out, settled, and determined by them.

It is singular how much more effective an epithet is than an argument. Throughout the country the Democracy have girded at the last Congress because it wasted money, and yet no Democratic Convention has ventured anywhere to specify a single item where money was wasted or the sin of extravagance committed. There was no charge of robbery, of undue influence, or bad conduct; only one loud outcry about the Billion Congress. Appropriation bills are not passed on party lines; and yet, to hear the loud talk made on the stump, one would hardly imagine that some of the loudest-voiced economists of to-day had tried to increase the billion at least \$100,000,000 more.

It has probably escaped the attention of the Country that Judge Holman, the new Chairman of Appropriations, and rigid economist, voted for the service-pension amendment, which Mr. Springer, the new Chairman of Ways and Means, advocated, explaining that the cost would be but \$144,000,000 per annum. If you look over the list of those who voted for this increase over and above what even a Billion Congress would do, you will find the name not only of Judge Holman, of economists the chiefest among ten thousand, but of the cheerful Governor of New York, a very possible Democratic Presidential candidate.

Now the Democrats are looking about in consternation to find some way out of paying the bills of "a Billion-Dollar Country." As they see the growing land and its growing wants, they think that some special machinery must be adopted to prevent their vast majority, every one of them an economical Democrat, from doing exactly what the wicked Republicans have done. Hence they have already had careful tables prepared, which show that when the Appropriations Committee was forced to let two bills pass into the hands of other committees, our expenses rose instantly by the astounding sum of *one cent* for each and every citizen; which ought clearly to have shown to every discerning, economical patriot that that way danger lay. Sad to say, no heed was paid to the warning, and in time the Committee on Appropriations had the

Consular and Diplomatic Bill taken away, and also the Naval Bill, the Army Bill, including the Academy Bill, the Indian Appropriation Bill, and the Post-office Bill. A tabular statement and due calculation show that since this was done there has been an increase in appropriation of forty-eight cents per capita, without including pensions.

It is needless to say that this calculation was put forth by the Committee on Appropriations, which desired to regain its lost power—a power which used to be almost absolute, not only over the expenditures of the Government, but over almost everything else. Under the régime which it is now sought to restore, the House under Democratic management repeatedly refused to put into its bills appropriations sufficient to carry on the Government. The Senate was then obliged to insert the necessary items, and endure in the next campaign, the charge of extravagance because the figures of a Democratic House were increased. This was kept up even after the Democrats had possession of the Executive Department, and the conduct of the House called forth a most vigorous rebuke from Senator Beck, who was too honest a man to aid this economic fraud.

To say that we ought at all times to expend the same amount per head is to ignore all increase of wealth and all growth in the wants of the people. Whatever the Government expends is largely for the whole people, and the facts show that a gradual increase in money per head is spent throughout the world for the general good.

In 1860, New York State spent \$1.70 per capita, and in 1889, \$3.00 per capita. Lest it should be supposed that this is also a Republican extravagance, I add that in New York City, where the Democratic majority is colossal, and where true economy must reign, in 1860, \$4.00 per capita was the amount expended; in 1890, \$20, economically administered, was spent for the good of each citizen.

These examples—and I presume any State in the Union can produce parallel figures—show that the increase of expenditures of the United States, large as they are, are in no way out of proportion to the increase in those States and cities enjoying true Democratic economy.

When you examine the figures of the last two Houses—one Democratic and the other Republican—and charge off to each the rebates (appropriations for deficiencies) which belong to each, you will find that the last Democratic House voted the expenditure of \$838,017,972, just \$85,978,813 more than its predecessor, also Democratic; that the last Republican House voted the expenditure of \$948,800,734, an increase of \$110,782,762 over the last Democratic House. The net increase, for which it had no Democratic precedent, was, therefore, \$24,703,949. Inasmuch as the country was two years older and two years bigger, this would not be a bad showing on general principles; but the fact that the Fifty-first Congress appropriated \$288,000,000 for pensions, against \$177,000,000 appropriated by its predecessor, accounts for every cent of increase over the votes of the last Democratic House; and if any blame is to be attributed to us for giving this large sum, it cannot be made by the party which has just made Judge Holman Chairman of Appropriations, while on the records rests the proof that this chosen representative of retrenchment voted to double the very increase about which there has been so much outcry.

## II.—ECONOMY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

THE HON. W. S. HOLMAN :

The growth of public expenditure during the last few years has arrested the attention of intelligent men in all sections of the Union.

The state of the Republic in 1860, seventy-three years after the Federal Government was formed, expressed the masterly statesmanship that from the beginning had conducted its affairs. Taxation was unfelt,—the annual expenditures reach-

ing less than sixty-two millions of dollars; an increase, computed from the beginning, of less than a million dollars a year, and embracing the long period of our exposure to the hostility of foreign Powers.

All men know that excessive revenues in the treasury, which, drawn from the people, scrimp every fireside of labor, mean lavish and corrupt expenditures, excessive salaries, unnecessary employments, subsidies, bounties, and contracts which crystallize into great estates. All statesmen have known that such expenditures cannot be indulged in by a republic without greatly imperiling its free institutions.

During the late war, of course, the conditions were for a time completely changed. There is no economy during a conflict of arms. When the war terminated, it was practically impossible in matters of expenditure to reestablish the Government at once on the basis of a frugal civil service; yet at an early moment progress towards this end was visible. The old leaders of the Republican party still in some degree controlled its movements. At the end of the war the old views of the value and necessity of economy in Government rapidly revived, and with manifest determination on the part of the people that economy should be restored.

In the Forty-third Congress, 1875-76, the appropriations annual and permanent, were brought down to a fairly reasonable basis. The current annual appropriations for the two sessions of that Congress were \$362,851,212.06, while the permanent appropriations were \$290,943,779.15; in all \$653,794,991.21.

Considering the magnitude of the permanent appropriations, which embraced interest on public debt, sinking-fund, and the like, the result was reasonably satisfactory, and had it not been for the extravagance displayed by the Republican party in the Forty-second Congress, second session, it is probable that the result of the congressional elections of 1874 would have been a Republican triumph.

In the closing hours of the Forty-second Congress, and after the members were elected to the House of the Forty-third Congress, there was an unusual display of extravagance in salaries, including those of members of Congress. This the people promptly rebuked in the election of Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress, in 1874.

The Democratic party, coming into power in the Forty-fourth Congress, reduced the annual appropriations to \$299,145,788.88. The permanent appropriations had in the meantime increased, and yet the entire appropriations, annual and permanent, were but \$595,579,832.28—a reduction of \$58,197,158.93, as compared with the appropriations of the preceding Congress. This result was certainly satisfactory, for at that period the great body of the unfunded war debt was settled.

In the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses there was a material increase in the appropriations. In the Forty-seventh Congress (1883-84) the permanent and annual appropriations had reached \$777,435,948.54. During this Congress both branches and the Executive were under Republican control; but in the Forty-eighth (1885-86), the Democrats controlling the House, the appropriations, annual and permanent, were reduced to \$665,269,402.33, about the same as those made by the Forty-third Congress; but in the meantime the permanent appropriations had been materially decreased.

In the Forty-ninth Congress (1887-88) the annual appropriations were very materially increased, and with the permanent appropriations amounted to \$746,342,495.51.

In the Fiftieth Congress (1889-90) they had reached the indefensible sum of \$817,963,859.80. This growth of expenditure no one even attempted to defend. The vigilance of the people was again expressed. The Democrats lost the House, and the Republicans resumed control in every branch of the Government.

The rules adopted at the opening of the Fifty-first Congress created widespread apprehension among men who understood



that rules "to do business" meant easy access to the treasury. The appropriations of this Congress reached the unexampled sum of \$988,417,183.34, and with the money authorized to be refunded to the several States, amounted to the sum of \$1,007,930,183.84. This Congress created specifically 1,941 new offices, at an annual cost of \$2,359,215, and increased the salaries of 403 officials in the aggregate \$245,108.12. It also fastened its system of subsidies and bounties on the Government for years to come, rendering the House powerless until the periods named shall have expired. The policy of inexcusable expenditure by this Congress, declared in the rules adopted, does not express fully the drift of the Republican party, as represented in Congress. It is more clearly expressed in its measures in favor of bounties and subsidies.

The two great parties which now struggle for supremacy are well illustrated by the views of two distinguished men of this present period, the late Mr. Randall and Mr. Reed, both Speakers of the House, and gentlemen of superior abilities.

From Mr. Randall's standpoint it was infinitely better that the Government should be even penurious, with an overflowing treasury, than lavish and corrupt in expenditures.

Mr. Reed's views are fully expressed in his rules "to do business." No one misapprehended the meaning of this—the excessive taxation of the people, and lavish expenditure of the people's money.

#### THE OFFICIAL USE OF HELL.

L. BAMBERGER.

*Die Nation, Berlin, February.*

SOME weeks ago, a Berlin banker misappropriated some valuable papers committed to his custody for safe keeping, and the popular indignation at once vented itself in a denunciation of the law for the inadequacy of its penalties. "Instead of simple imprisonment, the offender should have been condemned to imprisonment with hard labor." The logic of the popular contention was that although the fear of disgrace, misery, and imprisonment failed to deter him, the dread of an added penalty would have sufficed. This is the unreason of the deterring theory as it presents itself to the untutored mind. The criminal law, truly, is designed to deter by fear of consequences, and jurists in all ages have laid more or less stress upon the adequacy of the punishment as a deterrent, but none of the great philosophers and jurists, from Aristotle to Schopenhauer understood it in the mechanical sense that the severer the punishment, the greater its restraining influence. With the progress of the centuries and consequent increase of knowledge, the enlightened tendency is to a mitigation of punishment, and the purging of our criminal prisons of their worst horrors.

There is no doubt that Bismarck relied very much on the deterring agency of brute force in his management of men. We are still suffering from the inheritance of his methods, and we are even now passing through experiences which have a closer connection with them than may appear at first glance. The new School laws whose quintessence consists in the idea, that the quickening of the fear of eternal punishment is the best means of preserving the monarchy, is, in spirit, only a legacy of the old system, although Bismarck himself was perhaps too shrewd to make this application of it. It may, however, be no small satisfaction to him to see his successor fall into one of the gravest errors to which he could possibly commit himself, by an injudicious extension of the idea. However sharply we may criticise the domestic policy of Bismarck during the last ten years, we must at least do him the justice to admit that he recognized the mistakes of the *Kulturkampf*, and was diverted by that insight into a strife for the attainable. Although other motives may have animated him, this was unquestionably his guiding principle from the moment that he unloaded his sins upon the scapegoat, Falk, and sent him out into the wilderness. The Prince realized, even if late,

the limits of the utility of brute force; and it was a great gain for the German nation that he closed the campaign, and gave his country peace.

Unfortunately, this dearly-bought advantage has been sacrificed by the present Government. I say "sacrificed," because the Government is above the suspicion of having committed itself to the terrible blunder of the public-school-law system with forethought and full appreciation of its consequences. And great as is the evil of placing the public schools under the dominion of the Church, the consequences of the newly reopened quarrel are even more serious, and their evil effects will manifest themselves much more readily—one might say they are already manifesting themselves. How the school law will operate if it be applied, or how it will turn out in practice, are matters for future determination: in spite of the anxiety which its introduction properly arouses, it may work less evil than is anticipated. But be that as it may, the religious strife which has been Germany's greatest curse for the past four hundred years, is again unloosed; the two contending camps are already confronting each other, and the Government will inevitably be drawn into the strife.

And the conditions are now so different from those amid which Bismarck assailed the Roman Catholic hierarchy. Scarcely a fraction of the orthodox Lutheran Church sympathized even in secret with the Ultramontanes. But now, that the present Government has unfurled its flag, it finds itself confronted, not only by the ever-formidable Catholic Church, but by the whole army of rigid Protestant Orthodoxy in open alliance with it. An intellectual woman once ventured to remark "that most misfortunes are due to the unnecessary mistakes of mankind." An entirely unnecessary mistake was the inauguration of this unfortunate law.

But if the naked, ultimate, simple truth of its origin were told, the narration would be as follows:

Because they had not sufficient faith in earthly weapons and armor, in criminal laws and police, to successfully repel the encroachments of the Social Democracy, it was thought necessary to enlist the fear of Hell, to be implanted in the schools by clerical agency. That is the gist of the whole matter. The old convenient fallacy that the Devil must stand sentinel to avert evil is revived. By means of the sharp sword of the Socialist laws on the one hand, and the social-political provision sop on the other, it was hoped that the Social Democracy would be cured. No such result has been achieved. Now the fear of hell-fire must be called into requisition. *Quod medicamenta non sanant, ferrum sanat, quod ferrum non sanat, ignis sanat.* The practical working of this system of deterring by the agency of supernatural terrors will be considered in another paper.

#### SOCIOLOGICAL.

##### THE WOMAN QUESTION IN SWEDEN.\*

ESSELDE (S. LEIJONHUFOND).

*Qvinden og Samfundet, Copenhagen, No. XI.*

SOMETIMES the currents of the universal human progress in all its features are to be observed in one individual. In Sweden, E. G. Geijer has been such a one, and particularly in reference to the Woman Question.

In the Rigsdag of 1829, Geijer objected to giving the sister equal rights of heritage with the brother, because it was *unnecessary*, since the injustice of the old law, if still in force, is not felt; and *dangerous*, because a new law will create trouble in many families! Ten years later we will find him signing the following truths: "Judicial progress runs parallel with the recognition of woman's rights;" "it is senseless to regard as minors those women who are to educate the future citizens to manhood and majority;" "political rights cannot be denied woman, even if she voluntarily resigns them for higher duties." Much was said about Geijer's inconsistency at the time. But the community at large has been guilty of the same "inconsistency." Nowadays that sort of inconsistency is called *evolution*.

\* The last of a series. See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., pp. 399, 455, and 481.

That Reform Bill, which was lost in 1829, was passed fifteen years later by the first Rigsdag under Oscar I., in spite of the most vigorous opposition by the nobility. Following the same question of equal rights, forty years later we find that wife and husband have separate rights as regards individual property.

In 1860 a law was introduced to give the unmarried Swedish woman majority at the age of twenty-five, but it met with all sorts of opposition and evil forebodings. Yet "inconsistency" triumphed. In 1884 the new law regarded her of age when twenty-one years old, the age of man's majority.

The nobility vetoed the proposed law to give noble-born women the same freedom in the selection of a husband as enjoyed by women of the other classes. Yet "evolution" in six years caused the proposition to be carried by acclamation.

In 1859, great progress was made, when a royal rescript established a seminary for the education of female public-school teachers. In 1872 the University was opened to them, and they were admitted to most of the learned professions on equal terms with men.

The progress of the movement is further seen in woman's work in the telegraph and postal service; in the grant of equal rights with man in municipal affairs and her consequent influence upon the elections to the Landsting.

We wish to record the names of the advocates of woman's rights, from *Richert* to *Louis de Geer*; from *L. G. Hierta* and *Svensén* to *Magnus Huss*; from *A. O. Wallenberg* and *Oscar Stackelberg* to *Gunnar Wennerberg*.

Since 1859 the Swedish woman has had her own representative in the daily press, that is the reason that the Woman Question is much further advanced in Sweden than in the neighboring countries. "*Tidskrift för Hemmet*" was edited by *Fru Rosalie Olivecrona* (*La straniera*) and *Fröken S. Leijonhufvud* (*Esselde*) and by the latter alone since 1884.

The Swedish women can never forget what *Frederika Bremer* has done for them. Next to *Geijer*, her name stands forth as the heroine of the Woman Question. Her name has been immortalized by the *Frederika Bremer Förbundet* and its inestimable work.

#### THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PERSIA.

SHEIKH DJEMAL ED DIN.

*Contemporary Review, London, February.*

THE Reign of Terror? Yes, it has come. My country is laid waste. Persia is decimated. Her irrigation works are ruined. Her soil unplanted. Her histories undeveloped. Her people scattered. Her noblest sons in prison, tortured, bastinadoed, robbed without pity, murdered without trial by the Shah and his Vizier. This man, the son of the Shah's late cook, is now the absolute disposer of the life and property of those who remain alive and have anything left. No account of the horrors now being perpetrated in Persia can be overstated: not a tenth part will ever leak out—underground dungeons, torture-rooms, devils in human shape, greed, avarice, unbridled lust, unscrupulous violence, and the Shah himself the careless spectator, or interested perpetrator of the worst crimes that sully human nature, and defile the pages of Oriental history. I have come over here to tell all Europeans who are interested in Persia, that the grievances of my countrymen can no longer be hid; that they concern Russia and England, to both of which great nations the Persian turns, knowing that it is for the interest of neither to see Persia depopulated and ruined. Neither England nor Russia will be permitted to conquer Persia, but both, for their own sakes, should aid her to development. Let it be understood that, under the present Shah, we have no law, and of late, I may add, no government. In former times the Grand Vizier used to stand between the Shah and his people; he represented, and, to some extent respected, the interests of both; he was a high noble, and sometimes a great minister and a great man; he mixed on equal terms with the high Persian nobility, who exercised a species of feudal authority and lived in patriarchal state on their well-cultivated lands. Now all that is changed; the Shah has ruined the nobles, seized their wealth, crushed their

authority, scattered their people. The Vizier is from the dregs of the people, respecting none, respected by none. He robs openly for the Shah and himself. Such is the "Court"; the old strain of Persian aristocracy is almost extinct, a few hide away, some are banished, some in prison, some are dead—all are degraded, crushed, lost to Persia.

Then, I say, there is no Law. A patriarchal government without a written code is tolerable; but neither law nor government, only cruel, rapacious, unscrupulous, and sleepless tyranny—that is not tolerable; yet that is our lot. The Persians have borne much; they are, like most Eastern nations, accustomed to high-handed rule of thumb and rough-dealing, and some spoliation; but the overbent bow has snapped at last. They cry out for redress. The insurrections the *Times* makes so light of, are evidences of a fire that smoulders, and is ready to burst out over all Persia. The attitude of the people at this moment means European protection or Persian revolution. One stifled cry is ready to burst from the heart of every Persian. It is "Justice"! May we not live untortured, unrobbed? If not it is better to die. One reason the complaints are not more universal is the idea that the Shah's misrule is known and countenanced by both the English and Russian Governments.

The people are also whispering among themselves "The Shah is no longer responsible for his actions, he must be deposed. This is what the people are now saying for the first time in the Shah's reign. Why has it come to this? Why has it not come to this before? I will tell you why. The people have been deluded with false hopes. For years the Shah has appeared to approve the moderate demands of his eminent Minister, Prince Malcolm Khan; I, too, followed in his steps and the people gathered about me as their deliverer. "A code of law" was all their cry; the Shah listened and smiled; every one began to scent the sweet odor of coming liberty. Alas! The dream was short-lived. The Shah suddenly drew in. The stormy tide must be stemmed at once. He saw his absolute tyranny would be checked. A dark frown succeeded the transitory smile. The frown was permanent. Soon came words. Soon came actions. The *Times* calls this the *Shah standing firm*. The Shah tottering to his fall would be a truer description of his attitude. I, Sheikh Djemal ed Din, and Son of the Prophet, was suddenly arrested, simply because I had formulated propositions approved by the Shah himself—most moderate—most practicable—the minimum of concession, most wise, and in full accord with all that was intelligent and respectable in Persia—terms inapplicable, unfortunately, to the Shah and his present Ministers.

Now you must remember that until lately we not only enjoyed a patriarchal aristocracy, and a noble body of teachers and preachers, intent on learning and education, but also sanctuaries, or places to which those persecuted, or out of favor at Court might flee; and these sanctuaries have always been respected by our rulers. Well, the Shah has desecrated and destroyed this ancient and pious institution. There was one sanctuary especially sacred not far from Teheran. To that, on hearing of his Majesty's displeasure, I had retreated; but to such a despot nothing is sacred. Three hundred of my devoted disciples were with me; we lived there, studying, praying, working, believing, watching. In the middle of the night the sanctuary was violated by the emissaries of the Shah. I was seized, well-nigh stripped in midwinter, and hurried away over the frontier. All Persia seethed with indignation and fury. It meant a blow to reform, to justice, to the national hopes and aspirations. The Shah was afraid. His Vizier diligently published that I had been escorted with all honor, by my own wish, to the frontier; that special supplies of money and stores had been dispatched after me that I might lack no comfort. Lies! I was half-naked, half-starved, in chains, till I escaped to Bagdad. I came to England; I resolved to tell the shameful story, not for myself, but for my



people. Allah! let the light shine in the dark places of the earth.

I come here to ask your people to get questions asked in Parliament about the alleged atrocities now being perpetrated in Persia in defiance of the Shah's firman *communicated* to the Powers. Your Minister would then be instructed to approach the Shah's Ministers, and ask for an explanation on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. The moral effect of such an action would be immense, so great is still the prestige of England. But the Shah thinks you don't care how he acts, and if you will not, or dare not help us anyhow, Russia is on the alert. She is anxious, above all things, to get to the Persian seaboard, and for the furthering of this project, she will certainly not hesitate to avail herself of the present disposition of the Persian people.

#### CHURCH AND WORKMAN.

*The Lyceum, Dublin, February.*

WHEN an ecclesiastical history of the nineteenth century comes to be written, not the least memorable of the great events which it will record will be the issue by Pope Leo of the Encyclical on the Labor Question. The present century has been one of trial for the Church, yet it has been marked also by splendid triumphs. Despots and demagogues have done their best, or their worst, against the Papacy, but their efforts have not seriously affected its spiritual strength. To-day the Catholic Church embraces within its fold more members than at any previous epoch. The lost temporal States have been replaced by spiritual empires that cover entire continents. Still the Papal Letter of last May will assuredly be a more important landmark in the annals of the Church than the foundation of new hierarchies or the defeat of petty persecutors. For the social doctrines which it sanctions will have more wide-reaching results, and will, perhaps, do more to draw the masses toward the See of Rome than any achievement of the Papacy in recent times. Not alone among Catholics, all the world over, has the teaching of the Pope on the greatest question of the day been received with due attention; outsiders and enemies have been loud in their tributes to the clearness and equity of the principles he has enunciated. The time has not yet come to estimate the full consequence of the new social programme, but a glance at recent events in some European countries will show how deep and, it is to be hoped, lasting an impression the Encyclical has made on the minds of men.

Turning first to France, this now historical document on the condition of the working classes seems to have deeply affected the sentiments of French workmen toward the Catholic religion. They had been taught to regard the Church as the ally of despotic monarchy, the supporter of oppressive aristocracy, the enemy of progress, the bitter opponent of the claims of labor. Such was the distorted image held before the French artisan and laborer by their free-thinking leaders. When the Church, by the voice of the Supreme Pontiff, assumed a new and bolder attitude in its mission of teacher and protector of the poor and suffering, its energy was not calculated to awaken friendly feelings in the ranks of its enemies in France. The Encyclical by its masterly survey of the entire social question, by the clear principles it enunciated on hunger wages, and the other crying grievances of the workers, dealt an effective blow at the theories of sham-liberals and economists, at the evils arising from an unjust division of the fruits of labor, and at the shameful exploitation of the working classes by the Jewish capitalists and speculators who have flourished by the losses of the poor. When the misrepresentations of interested parties were baffled by the explanations of the Encyclical given by the *Curés*, and it was apparent that the Church took a deep and practical interest in the alleviation of social evils, the gratitude of the French workmen found expression in numerous pilgrimages to Rome, to testify their appreciation of the whole-hearted

sympathy with their condition which underlay every line of the Pope's letter. These bands of pilgrims were greeted by the Pope as a splendid tribute to the justice of the opinions he had expressed on the labor question, and they opened the eyes of his opponents to the greatness of the results which might ensue if the vast army of the workers deserted the radical and socialist standard, to join forces with the Catholics in demanding a proper settlement of their grievances.

The Labor Encyclical has not attracted to the Church in England any show of hostile feeling such as it has stirred up in France. The points of the Pope's doctrine had already been insisted upon in many of Cardinal Manning's statements of the law of social right, and applied in his efforts on behalf of the workingman. And the workingman of England had come to believe in him as a friend and an advocate, and for his sake to experience a new friendliness for the religious faith of which he was the representative and the exponent. Long before the Pope issued his letter, Cardinal Manning had done signal service in redressing the social wrongs which arise from the unjust division of the fruits of toil. His action in this respect was in striking contrast with that of the Anglican clergyman who preaches salvation hereafter and defends gross inequalities here; and the workingmen were quick to recognize the difference.

Looking across the Atlantic we find that the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States have, for years, played an important part in the settlement of trade and labor disputes. Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland have more especially distinguished themselves by their open advocacy of justice to the workingmen. The former, it will be remembered, championed the Knights of Labor, very much as Cardinal Manning supported the Dockers. The history of this movement within the Church is fraught with interest to everyone who is concerned with the dignity of the Church, her fidelity to her historical traditions, and the success of her mission to the world. Most hopeful to us of the signs of the times is this direct appeal of the Church to the masses of the people, this discarding of old alliances with royalty and with rank.

#### PERIODICITY OF MONETARY CRISES.

PROFESSOR FREDERIKSEN.

*Bankers' Magazine, London, February.*

THE Baring difficulty was not the cause of the late crisis. Still less was it Mr. Goschen's conversion of the Debt, as has been said by some foreign financial writers.

Speculative periods, crises, and liquidations, come with somewhat strict regularity, and extend over most of the civilized world, notwithstanding economic differences between the various countries affected.

A study of the whole series of the recurring ups and downs of the present century shows us the same movements recurring continually again and again; in the intervals of up-going, extension of business under all forms, increase of imports and exports, especially imports, speculation, which gives occasion to new speculation, the formation of new companies, great extension of discounts and other forms of credit, increasing circulation of notes, and often immense extension of business in the clearing-houses. The reserves of the banks go down, prices go up, especially for articles more used in speculative periods, like coal, and iron and other building materials, these being articles where production and consumption depend on human will; fluctuations being less where they depend on nature and necessity, as in agriculture. The income of the Government from indirect taxes increases. Wages rise, although generally not in proportion to the speculative prices, and railroads and other means of transport are increased in their receipts. Even the movements of the population, the marriages, births, deaths, are to some extent influenced. When the crises arrive, the rates of discount and interest run up, sometimes to panic prices. First securities, and then merchandise, go down, and are often entirely unsalable. The crises often come with several shocks in the same year, sometimes with intervals of one or two years. As soon as the crisis is over the movement

is in the opposite way; we see a decreasing amount of business, of exports and imports (especially of imports), decreasing discounts, swelling bank-reserves—as there is less use for capital—often a low interest for a relatively long period, and falling prices—first of goods affected by speculation, later in goods where diminished consuming power is felt; less money made by shipping or other transportation, and, if not an absolute decrease, a low rate of increase in general revenues. Wages are lowered, there are fewer marriages and births, and a less favorable death-rate.

It is hardly correct to say that credit is the cause, although crises could not have their present form without it. The final cause of the movement is not even destruction and new formation of capital and credit as Clément Juglar has it. There is destruction of capital in the speculative period by bad management, by mistakes, and too great consumption, and of credit when the crisis comes, which, to some extent amounts to the same; and both capital and credit are again in the liquidating period slowly formed anew. But we ask about the cause of these same movements, and also of these waves of capital and credit.

There cannot be any other reason for the whole phenomena of ups and downs than the "particularity" of the human mind, the waves in human appreciation. Men move together, and many are too apt to act together; to follow in the same waves of mood. This is the case even with the leaders in the world of credit and of commerce, the Trades and Stock Exchanges. It is not without reason that it is sometimes said of them that the public there often act like a flock of sheep, one running after the other. And it is not only in the appreciation that gives or retrenches credit, that the human mood is so variable. It is also in the appreciation which increases or decreases production and prices. All values are moved by demand and offer, and both depend to a very great extent on the human will. In the long run there is a level brought about by circumstances which have, at least, the appearance of necessity. But the incessant waves moving this sea of prices and values, greater or smaller, are acts of human volition. There is a curious regularity in those wave-movements, and they depend largely on the mental waves in the human world, only the long up-waves are followed by a much stronger downward movement, so that the true level can be attained. Clément Juglar says he can read figures like a book, and can predict what will happen to some extent. It is the world of values with which we have to do, tending to equilibrium, and still always in movement.

**RUSSIAN JEWS IN FRANCE.**—Mr. L. C. Mamlock, of Paris, visited Rouen, Havre, Trouville, and Honfleur. Speaking of the work among the hundreds of Jewish emigrants, chiefly from Russia, who pass through Havre on their way to America, "Never," he says, "in my life have I seen such utter destitution and misery, and never in my life shall I forget this sad living picture of sufferings, and the tales of woe they told me. I have read a good many heartrending accounts, given in different papers, of the inhuman treatment and persecutions practiced on those unfortunate beings, but the most graphic accounts published have not half told or described the actual state of these poor Jews as I saw them, and the bitter and severe cruelties which they have endured. I could not help asking myself the question, when I saw these inoffensive, down-trodden people before me: Is this the recompense, reward, and gratitude shown to these ancient guardians and custodians of our most precious promises, and of our heavenly inheritance in Christ Jesus. Surely this is *not* humane, and certainly *not* Christian!"

"On the first steamer I visited I saw no less than 800 Jews and Jewesses, besides children. The next steamer bore away 750; and on the third and last occasion I saw 900 of these unfortunate creatures, who had been driven away from their homes, for no other reason than that they are Jews, sons and daughters of Abraham. And when I asked them, what they intended to do, the reply was, 'God only knows; we cannot tell; but we trust that He will help us, and not forsake us.' There was, happily, still this great reliance on God, and the looking to Him for aid and support.

"Most of these Jews were good workmen, such as tailors, joiners, bricklayers, plasterers, masons, shoemakers, locksmiths, house-painters, etc., and these, together with thousands of others, were driven away from Russia."—*Jewish Intelligencer*, London, February.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND ASTRONOMY.

WILHELM FOERSTER.

*Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, February.*

**I**N the Lecture-course of the German universities, Astronomy is not included among the natural sciences, but under mathematical science, while at the same time it is taught as a distinct branch, and as, in a manner, constituting a connecting link between mathematics and the natural sciences.

This exclusion of Astronomy from the list of natural sciences is not justified by its nature, but it is a memorial of the special influence exerted by astronomy in the development of both mathematics and natural science; a memorial of the wonderful inner mutual relations existing from the remotest antiquity between the unfolding of mathematical thought, and the development of astronomical discovery, enumeration, and measurements.

In spite of the obscurity which still rests on the mutual interdependence of the two sciences in the early stages of their development, it is certain that at given decisive moments they both proceeded from the starting-point of regarding the heavens, not as a part of the great surrounding material nature, but as an independent mathematical, ideal, world, corresponding to the mathematical inner world of the human soul.

But if astronomy is so intimately related to mathematics on the one hand, and to the natural sciences on the other, it is no less intimately related to what may in a special sense be characterized as the spiritual sciences. From the dawn of civilization, astronomical labor and discovery have been so intimately associated with all the more earnest efforts and investigations of humanity, and with every aspect of the human soul, that the history of astronomy is inseparable from the history of philosophy, and, in a certain sense, from the history of art. A certain measure of astronomical knowledge, too, is as essential for the student and teacher in almost every branch of culture as the coöperation of the philosopher, the historian, the philologist, and the archæologist are in the investigation and presentation of the history of astronomical science.

The essential kernel of the questionable distinction between the aims and methods of the universities and technical high schools is, admittedly, that the mathematical-scientific instruction in the technical high schools is designed for direct application in industrial pursuits, or other departments of material activity. The student is trained to aim at a high scientific knowledge of his subjects, because thorough scientific comprehension is the surest foundation of thoroughness and dexterity in actual performance. But the acquisition of this practical ability is the point kept in the foreground.

It would be a mistake to encumber such a course of study with historical, critical, and methodological investigations, precisely as it would be both an error and an injustice to hamper the pursuit of these studies, which demand a certain atmosphere of mental calm, with a demand for their practical application.

But this general distinction by no means detracts from the scientific importance of the instruction in the technical high schools. Apart from the fact that men of high scientific attainment and capacity are drawn to them by general proclivity or special aptitude, the appliances at command, and habits of practical investigation afford special facilities for broadening and deepening their grasp, and must inevitably render both teachers and students the pioneers in further research. Every attention has been given in Germany to furnish these institutions with all necessary technical appliances.

In the calmer region of university instruction, where the students are for the most part more closely devoted to historical, philological, critical, and philosophical labors, their task



aided and rounded by the labors of the technical institution, those deeper transformations and reformations of first principles flourish, on which all decisive and enduring progress ultimately rests.

It is in this sense fully justified that such departments of scientific labor as have, so to say, won their spurs in technical labor, should have a special rôle accorded to them in university education, and thereby a comprehensive theoretic elaboration secured for them, after their liberation from their technical associations.

A symbolical comparison between the above two prime types of investigation and higher education, is indicated in the comparison between the Promethean and Epimethean natures in Goethe's "Pandora."

Our industrial life, and our civilization needs both.

While the technical instruction of the high schools, including agricultural colleges, develops the industrial strength of the nation, the university has to deal especially with the education of legislators, doctors, pastors, teachers, the higher State officials, etc., and in fact, all those who, taking no active part in industrial life, nevertheless, promote the well-being of the industrial masses by coöperating for the physical, social, and moral well-being of the whole.

For the teacher, especially, the university course is absolutely essential: beyond all others, he needs the calmness of spirit, the richness and depth of intuition, which alone is capable of exercising an inspiriting and elevating influence on the youth of the higher schools. For him especially the university education cannot penetrate too deeply into the ultimate sources of knowledge; for him especially it is essential that the university teacher should be not a mere pedagogue, but a thinker.

If I may now venture to round off these observations on the aim and methods of university education, by the expression of a pious wish, I will say, that if we would have such teachers, we must place them amid conditions suited to their life and labors. They must be guarded against overwork, for overwork of the teacher means overwork for the scholars; as far as circumstances admit, too, they must be allowed the greatest intellectual freedom, and be placed above any estimate of their labors by outside standards whether of Church or State.

All changes and reforms of the system, the course of study, etc., are unimportant in comparison with the graver problem of permanently providing our more advanced students with teachers who, relieved of all sordid cares and anxieties, shall be able to carry out their ideal of intellectual culture.

#### THE JEALOUSY OF OTHELLO.

ARTURO GRAF.

*Nuova Antologia, Rome, February 1.*

**O**THELLO is generally considered the strongest type of jealousy on the stage, so much so that it has almost become a proverb to say of a very jealous man: "He is as jealous as Othello;" or directly, without making a comparison: "He is an Othello."

Is such an opinion just? Is it proper to say of Othello that he is, by nature, that most tormented man whom Ariosto describes (*Orlando Furioso*, c. xxxi, st. 1);

sempre stimolato  
Da quel sospetto rio, da quel timore,  
Da quel martir, da quella frenesia,  
Da quella rabbia della gelosia? \*

Someone will say: Does he not kill Desdemona? What greater proof can you have of his jealous fury? Is not that man jealous in an eminent degree who, carried away by blind and brutal passion, kills the very object of his love?

Let us consider the matter a little.

\* Thus translated by Mr. Stewart Rose:

distrest,  
By that suspicious fear, that cruel care,  
That martyrdom, which racks the suffering sprite,  
That phrensied rage, which jealousy is hight.

Assuredly, Othello kills Desdemona with his own hands, and urges Iago to kill Cassio, her presumed paramour; but when we talk about human passions and human acts, we must not judge by appearances alone; we must go beneath the surface and search for the origin of those acts and passions.

I assert that Othello, such as Shakespeare makes him live and move, is not a type of jealousy; that he is not jealous by nature; that jealousy is not born with him, spontaneous, as with a man destined, for his own misfortune, to exemplify that passion. If Othello is not jealous, what is he then? A hasty examination, if I am not mistaken, will show clearly what he is.

Let me premise, by pointing out a matter of capital importance for forming a just judgment of Othello. He has, it must be conceded, several good reasons for being habitually jealous of Desdemona, or, if not actually jealous, at least for having that inquiet feeling, that vague and cloudy suspicion, which is related to jealousy, if I may be allowed a somewhat odd comparison, as vapor is related to water, which is condensed vapor. Othello is no longer young, nor handsome, nor attractive; he is ignorant of the graces and elegance of courtiers; he belongs to a race of men quite different from that of his young wife, who fell in love with him from hearing him tell the long and wonderful story of his enterprises, of the dangers he had passed, of the misfortunes he had suffered. All this he knows well, and frankly mentions, confessing, moreover, that youthful passions are dead in him, that certain desires have grown cold. On her side Desdemona does not speak either of the beauty or the amiability of the Moor; but of his other qualities, of his valor, his great soul, his glory. Of all these she declares she is enamored, and on account of these is willing to give herself up to him entirely, abandoning her father, her country, and every other thing which can be dear to her; since, as she says, she "saw Othello's visage in his mind." A jealous man who stood in such a position towards a young and beautiful woman would have been sure that her love would easily be lost, and on the slightest suspicion would have prevented her from even looking out the window and made a prison of his dwelling.

Othello commands soldiers, and is Governor of Cyprus. He has always people about him and in his house. He has under him young officers, certainly handsomer and more agreeable than he, like, at least some of them, to that Cassio, of whom the honest Iago says, that he has all the attractive qualities "which the Moor is defective in," and that he seems to have been created expressly to make ladies unfaithful. Among all these Desdemona lives, comes, and goes, speaks with whom she pleases, and has entire freedom as to her behavior; and Desdemona is so young and prepossessing that it could not be but that some one of these young men would become enamored of her; and Desdemona is young, and has a warm and ready fancy, as the story of her own falling in love with Othello shows, and she has eyes in her head, and can change her mind. Yet, during the first and second act of the drama, there is not in Othello's mind a shadow of suspicion or apprehension; he does not think, for a moment, of taking precautions against certain dangers; he shows in every word, in every act, along with a simple and strong love, perfect serenity of mind, full and entire security. Can such a person be the type of a jealous man?

It is a reasonable conjecture that, without the machinations, plots, and calumnies of Iago, the life of Othello and Desdemona would have been quiet and happy, obscured by no cloud, or, at most, by some light and passing shadows. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that these machinations, plots, and calumnies would have been fruitless or injured their author only, if there had not been in Othello certain qualities which aided Iago. What were those qualities?

Othello is a simple-minded man, without lacking brains, who had passed all his life among arms, on fields of battle, and as he himself admits, knew little of anything save what pertains

to war. Of the world, outside of camps, his experience was but slight. He was quite free from malice and somewhat credulous. These characteristics, however, do not explain everything.

I have said that Othello is not of a suspicious nature and that is so true that his mind remains in a state of suspicion for but a short time. At first he does not understand the covert words and allusions of Iago, since Othello's own soul is serene and secure; then he takes what was said in the literal sense; finally he comprehends what is meant. Then, with a rapidity of interior revolution which may appear excessive to psychologists of a shallow kind, Othello passes at once from full and entire confidence in Desdemona to an absolute certainty of her guilt. What does that signify? It signifies only that Othello has not a critical mind.

If Othello had the critical mind of Hamlet, Iago's plots would have had a very different result. Hamlet would have taken time to weigh the disclosures of Iago; would have reasoned with himself as to the effects, the time, the place, the occasion of Desdemona's fault; would have waited for opportunity to watch Cassio. Othello is a primitive man, one of those simple and robust natures out of which are made martyrs and heroes, one of those vigorous, inexperienced, and imprudent spirits which identify imagination with the thing imagined, who confound possibility with the fact, are open to every suggestion, and are seized of an idea so thoroughly that they lose not only their free judgment, but their perception. Othello does not meditate on the problem of the world. His soul is entirely occupied with a present reality, and if this reality attacks and overcomes his soul, it has no means of escape.

The psychological laws are strictly observed in Othello. In complicated natures of a conspicuously critical character, the passions are not either suddenly aroused or very impetuous in their action; the affections from which the passions spring are compounded in numerous and varied forms of equilibrium and contrast, and reciprocally impeding each other do not allow any one to rise too much above the others and tyrannize over the spirit. In simple and primordial natures like Othello, the contrary is the case. A passion bursts forth in such a nature like a torrent, subduing the whole man, leaving no space for reflection. The passion acts in the way most natural to the man's previous life. Othello had been accustomed to put to death the enemies of himself and his country. So he kills Desdemona. When her innocence is discovered, he regards himself as his own worst enemy and kills himself. Such is the logic of his formidable nature.

BJÖRNSTJERNE BJÖRNSSON.

GUSTAF F. STEFFEN.

*Novel Review, London, February.*

**T**HE Norwegian poet, dramatist, novelist, and politician has two claims on the attention of lovers of prominent modern fiction. He is both a poet and a pioneer of modern ideas.

He is a poet with a wonderfully brave and pure heart, with an inexhaustible fund of broad, human sympathy. The inspiration of his patriotic songs and idyllic stories of peasant life is as pure as the sea-breeze and mountain-air of that Norse fatherland he loves so well. His dramas from the heroic epoch of Norwegian history breathe the overwhelming pathos of nature among the fiords and glaciers.

It has been well said by an English critic that Henrik Ibsen is "the poet of doubt"—the poet in whose creative activity doubt and criticism have been the great motive powers. In the same sense it may be said that Björnson is the poet of faith and good deeds. It is his faith in the possibility of making our own lives noble, his faith in our contributing, by positive work, to the amelioration of our common social life, that accounts for Björnson's evolution as a poet. He is an enthusiast, a man

who instinctively believes that human nature is sound in heart and sound in reason, and that evil must vanish, when acted upon in the right way. He cannot live isolated, or separated from his countrymen like Ibsen. Björnson must live with his Norwegian people, and take a close and constant interest in their welfare. There is something about him of the old clansman who would not live separated from his fellows, from his kin. Feeling that nature had made him a chief of the clan, he could not, therefore, remain a "mere" poet. To him, as he has himself said in some verse, "a poet's vocation is to confer the glory of the ideal upon the belief of those who suffer in times of unrest, and spiritual new birth"; and he soon found that this vocation brought with it the duty of shaping the new faith.

It has been the life-work of Björnson to imbue his fellow-countrymen, by all the means within his power, with a higher intellectual and a healthier moral life; and this patriotic motive, acted upon with unflinching consistency, has rewarded him by making his life a striking instance of mental progress. In his eagerness to give his country the very essence of modern culture he has developed into a thinker of new thoughts, into a prophet with a message to the world at large. Patriotism has made the national bard a pioneer of new and universal ideas.

Born in 1832, Björnson is in the sixtieth year of his age. Once to have caught a glimpse of him is always to remember him. He has a huge frame; on his broad shoulders a mighty head, with waving hair like a lion's mane; a steady, penetrating look beneath bushy eye-brows; finely closed lips, the lines of which exhibit a curious mixture of untamed defiance, and frank good nature. With a deep, strong voice and earnest gesticulation, he takes keen delight in defending against anybody and everybody what he conceives to be the truth and the right.

Among Radical politicians and active friends of popular education and Social Reform, Björnson stands in the front rank. He is as much of a Nationalist politician as he is of a National poet. In Norway, to mention Björnson's name, "is the same as to hoist the Norwegian flag." Among his poems and songs—the pride of musical Scandinavia—there is one that has become the National-hymn of the Norwegian people. On public occasions it is sung with enthusiasm by the bitterest opponents—the Conservative Bureaucracy. Among the peasants, his birthday is every year celebrated as a National festival.

#### HYMNOLOGY.

*Spectator, London, February.*

**P**OSSIBLY, among the English hymns, there may be as many as four or five hundred which deserve the name of poems.

The truth is, that English hymns have suffered much from opposite causes, from the effort to stand on tip-toe in the hope of reaching the height proper to an exalted frame of mind, and from the still more unfortunate ardor of didacticism which has produced probably some of the flattest verses which ever pretended to the name of poetry.

A very great proportion of our English hymns present to our thought the idea of the writers standing on stilts to glorify God. Sometimes they dwell on the idea of infinitude, and make us sensible that they have worn it threadbare. Sometimes they exhaust the resources of imagery to express what imagery will not express, as in Heber's hymn, in which the saints are represented as always "casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea," till the child asked how they got them up again. Sometimes they multiply the "O" till the mind and ear get impatient. "O light! O way! O truth! O life!" and so forth; or, they launch into extravagant metaphor and speak of the Sun, "whose chariot rolled on wheels of amber and gold." The great majority of our better hymn-



writers pitch their note higher than the reach of the human voice. If they do not dwell *ad nauseam* on pearls and jaspers and emeralds and sardonyx, they indulge in endless interjections; they make much more of milk and honey than milk and honey can ever convey to us; or, they try to impress upon us that Divine love is a thing of three dimensions—

"O love, how deep! how broad! how high!  
It fills the heart with ecstasy,"

as if a geometrical metaphor could make the impression of Divine love greater than it is. In short, what we miss in the great majority of hymns is real human naturalness. How comparatively rare are such true touches of poetry as this in Charles Wesley's funeral hymn:

"One army of the living God  
To His Command we bow,  
Part of His Host have crossed the flood,  
And part are crossing now!"

or this in James Montgomery's:

"Here in the body pent,  
Absent from Him I roam,  
Yet nightly pitch my moving tent  
A day's march nearer home;"

or this in Newman's—

"So long Thy power hath led me, sure it still  
Will lead me on!  
O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till  
The night is gone;  
And with the morn those angel-faces smile  
Which I have loved long since and lost awhile."

For the most part, natural touches like these are conspicuous by their absence from our hymns. What can the human heart have to do with such stilted stuff as this, for instance?—

"Light's glittering morn bedecks the sky,  
Heaven thunders forth its victor-cry;  
The glad earth shouts her triumph high,  
And groaning hell makes wild reply."

It is not "groaning hell," but groaning humanity, that makes wild reply under such screamings as this. What sort of ecstasy that is not purely hysterical can be expressed by addresses to the planets such as this,—

"Ye planets glittering on your heavenly way,  
In shining constellations join and say, 'Alleluia!'"

That is ecstasy of the cosmic auctioneer's type. No doubt even the auctioneer's eloquence is not so inflated as Mrs. Barbauld's when she describes the planets as rushing "in wild commotion" to "bathe their glittering foreheads in the ocean," a mode of planetary life as alien to the great poets of Revelation as it is to the modern astronomer.

But if gaspiness is one of the worst flaws in most English hymns, a fatal flatness is perhaps even the worse flaw. Indeed, "flatness" is no adequate word for a good deal of the didacticism of the duller hymn-writers. Perhaps, however, the very climax of baldness and flatness is reached in one of the hymns of Mrs. Masters, which our new hymnological authority assures us is a favorite hymn among modern Christians. It has always remained in the memory as the hymn concerning religious comforts and religious comforts:

"'Tis religion that can give  
Sweetest pleasures while we live;  
'Tis religion must supply  
Solid comforts when we die."

The writer well remembers that while the first couplet always suggested bonbons, the second as uniformly suggested something like sausages and blankets. Yet, we do not suppose that Mrs. Masters was in any way a carnal-minded person. Our hymnologist tells us that she was without an education, and that her friends discouraged her in the exercise of her poetic gift, in which we think her friends showed a judicious insight.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

### INSTINCT AND ANTS.

*Chambers's Journal, Edinburgh, March.*

WHETHER there is or is not an absolute difference between instinct and intelligence is a moot question. According to Herbert Spencer, instinct is but one of the first stages in the ascending evolution of the mind, and there is no real difference between instinct, memory, reason, and so on—these names being merely useful as a convenient method of grouping phenomena. Instinct is variable, so is intelligence. The latter, is, as a rule, conscious, but sometimes becomes unconscious; and it is possible that the loftier instincts in the higher animals are accompanied by a confused consciousness.

It would be a serious error to believe that all instincts are due to habits acquired in one generation, and transmitted by inheritance to another, for some of the most wonderful instincts could not have arisen in this manner, as, for example, those of the working or sterile ant. This is shown by the observations of Sir John Lubbock, than whom no more careful observer of ants ever lived.

The sterile ants differ greatly in structure and instinct from the males and fertile females, yet, from being barren, they cannot have progeny. Again, the neuters differ not only from the fertile males and females, but from each other to such a degree that three castes sometimes exist. Westwood states that "the inhabitants of the nest have the instinct so to modify the circumstances producing this state of imperfection that some neuters shall exhibit characters at variance with those of the common kind." This credits them with a wonderful instinct, but it is the most probable explanation. Bees have the power, by difference of food and other ways, of obtaining at will from the same eggs either queens or ordinary workers, and it is possible that ants act in like manner.

In them, we have animals so highly endowed that they may fairly claim to rank second to man in the scale of intelligence. They make roads so as to clear obstacles from their path; when necessary they tunnel, and an observer in South America says that he has seen one of these tunnels under a river as broad as the Thames at London Bridge. They possess milch-cows (aphides) which they carefully tend and protect. For the winter they lay up a store of provisions. They engage in sportive exercises, take part in mock-combats, and play hide-and-seek. Certain individuals of the genus found in Mexico serve as "animated honey-pots" through having their abdomens greatly dilated.

In some countries ants thatch the entrances to their subterranean houses, thus protecting themselves from rain; while in others, leaves are used to form beds for mushrooms, which they cultivate and eat. In Texas, some plant, harvest, and store rice; and on these rice-fields nothing else is allowed to grow. Should the grain get wet, it is brought up and dried.

The slave-making ants have been brought into a state of degradation through their weak nature; for they have lost their power of building, their domestic habits, their industry; and even their habit of feeding, as, when placed in the midst of plenty, they will rather starve than feed themselves.

The different species of ants present different conditions of life, curiously resembling the earlier stages of human progress. The *Formica fusca* live principally on the produce of the chaise; they frequent woods, live in small communities, and hunt singly; their battles are single combats like those of the Homeric heroes. These ants probably retain the habits common to all ants. They resemble the lower races of men who subsist mainly by hunting. The *Lasius flavus* are a higher type; they have greater skill in architecture, and own domesticated milch-cows; their communities are larger, and they act in concert. They resemble pastoral man, who lives on the

produce of his flocks and herds. Lastly, the harvesting ants represent the agricultural nations.

The mental faculties of animals have been described as instinctive, while those of man have been termed rational. Instinctive actions are mechanically performed; rational actions require a conscious effort of thought, and with thoughtful adaptation of means to ends. That man possesses certain instincts in common with the lower animals is admitted, but that animals possess reason in common with man is warmly denied. Modern discoveries all tend to prove that man is evolved from the animal kingdom. The comparative anatomy, physiology, and psychology of man and the other animals show how closely they are connected in conformation, organs, and functions, palæontology, the transformations and transitions of forms; and embryogeny reveals the lower type whence they were evolved. The gaps between the fossil fauna and flora are important, but proofs are accumulating in support of the theory every day.

The perceptions act in the same way; the imagination and the emotions are likewise identical. The higher animals may be regarded as an undeveloped form of man; while man may be called a complex animal.

#### NATURAL CHLOROFORM.

THE REVEREND THEODORE WOOD, F.E.S.

*Sunday Magazine, London, February.*

THE widespread prevalence among the lower animals of suffering, apparently the most extreme, has proved a sore puzzle and, indeed, a veritable stumbling-block to many a reflective mind. For it seems to involve as an inevitable inference, the existence of what must almost be considered as an inherent cruelty in Nature. We see animals brought into the world by millions, apparently only that they may leave it by the most hideous and agonizing deaths. Most plainly, thousands die that one may live; most undeniably the ceaseless battle is ever to the strong. And what conclusion can we possibly draw from it all, but that Nature is cruel in permitting and, indeed, rendering inevitable, by the very conditions of creation, a vast amount of terrible suffering, which might conceivably have been prevented.

So runs the argument, and the apologist defends the system on the ground that it is a necessary feature of the process which results in the survival of the fittest. But his apology does not go to the root of the matter, nor touch the real point at issue. For, although it points out the advantages that may accrue to the race by the early destruction of many of its members, it does not explain the necessity of the pain which a violent death would commonly seem to involve. And when we think of the lion tearing the quivering flesh from the still half-living deer, and lapping the warm blood as it flows from its mangled throat; or of the hare or rabbit pierced by the talons of the eagle, or of the python crushing its victims in its iron folds, or even of the ladybird seizing its aphid a minute and slowly sucking its life-juices away; then the horrid cruelty of Nature seems manifest, and no belief in the ulterior benefits involved can render us blind or indifferent to its existence.

We cannot explain the grim fact of all this suffering, as we can a great proportion of that endured by humankind by showing that it is the just retribution for personal or ancestral wrong-doing. And, indeed, I do not think we can explain it at all, unless we approach the matter from a totally different point of view. Instead of trying to account for the existence of this seemingly widespread and terrible suffering, let us boldly ask ourselves whether, under purely natural conditions, it is a reality after all.

At first sight this may seem a preposterous idea to adopt. We are very apt to fall into the habit of estimating the pain inflicted on an animal by a given injury, by that which a corresponding injury would occasion in ourselves; but, laying aside

preconceived ideas, and endeavoring only to ascertain the true facts of the case, we shall find good reasons for believing that the vast differences of nervous constitution between man and animal, are attended with a corresponding difference in acuteness of perception. Even in the human subject pain is a purely relative term. It expresses a very real sensation, but it does not express its degree, and, as far as mankind is concerned, the sense of pain, in the intensity in which it can be felt, depends greatly on the two factors of Civilization and Education. The white man's brain and nervous system are far more developed than in other races, and his susceptibility to pain admittedly greater than that of the negro, or American Indian, or other savage race. The stoicism of the North American Indian at the stake, while unquestionably evidence of fortitude, seems, as a matter of fact, to be quite as much due to dulness of the sensory nerves. And Dr. Felkin who, in the course of a long series of surgical operations performed on patients of all nationalities, enjoyed unusual facilities for forming an opinion, has deliberately expressed the conclusion that the susceptibility to pain of an average European, as compared with an average negro, is as three to one.

Education also greatly increases the natural susceptibility to pain. The agricultural laborer is much less sensitive of nerve than the artisan; and the artisan than the scholar and the brain-worker. And Dr. Felkin, in the investigations above alluded to, discovered that a fair measure of education increased a negro's susceptibility one-third. The price of increased intelligence is increased sensibility to pain. So that an injury, which, to the man of intellect, may mean positive agony, will scarcely be noticed by the ploughman. The actual sensation is localized, but it is the brain, and the brain alone that feels.

Now, let us recollect how vast a difference, how wide a "great gulf fixed" there is between the brain and nervous system of even uncivilized man, and the highest of all the monkeys. When the sensitiveness of the white man is to that of the negro as three to one, what must be the ratio to the former, of the sensitiveness of the monkey? of the bird? of the reptile? of the fish? and of creatures lower still?

Ascertained facts, indeed, seem to show us that by the lower forms of animal life, very little pain, as we understand the term, can be felt at all. A crab, for example, will devour while being devoured, and in such cases it is hard, indeed, to insist that pain, in our sense of the term, can be in any real degree endured.

#### THE MICROBE OF INFLUENZA.

*La Nature, Paris, February.*

WHEN that terrible epidemic of influenza, of which we have had a new edition this year, spread itself over all Europe, the bacteriologists made haste to search for the microbe characteristic of the disease. Its microbial origin was shown, in fact, by all sorts of signs; a rapid diffusion of the malady, contagion, marks of grave infection, and the like. The first results obtained were not satisfactory. In the secretions, in the blood, were found quantities of microbes, but all well-known already, belonging to well-defined species and, for the most part, varieties of the *staphylococcus*, the *pneumococcus*, the *streptococcus*, microbes of suppuration and pneumonia, in which many cases of influenza end.

In 1890, however, Mr. Babes, Professor at the School of Bucharest, discovered a particular microbe, which he called a transparent microbe, on account of its special reactions, and which appeared to be the specific agent of the malady. A little later, Teissier, of Lyons, found in the waters of the Neva a *streptococcus* analogous to that discovered by some German observers, and which seemed to reproduce in animals inoculated with it the principal symptoms of influenza.

These researches, made in different places, have not remained unfruitful. Guided by the first unsuccessful experiments, eliminating the causes of error which misled the original observers, two German physicians, Pfeiffer and Canon, each



working without communication with the other, found either in the spittle or in the blood of contaminated subjects, a microbe which appears to be the true microbe of influenza. In thirty-one patients, ill with this malady, Pfeiffer examined the bronchial secretions, and recognized a bacillus, having the form of the piece of wood, sharpened at both ends, sometimes called a cat, which boys, by striking at one end with a stick, make jump into the air. This bacillus, very slender, is so much the more difficult to discover, because it is with difficulty colored by the ordinary reactive agents employed in histology. Canon, on the other hand, in examining the blood of influenza patients, found a microbe, always of the same appearance, and which has never been found in the blood of healthy people or those suffering from other maladies. This microbe showed the same characteristics as the one described by Pfeiffer. There was then a complete agreement in the researches of the two observers.

These facts have just been confirmed by the personal experiments of one of our most distinguished *savants*, Professor Cornil. Some blood is taken, by pricking the finger, from a patient attacked with influenza. With this blood is inoculated a vein in the ear of a rabbit. After some days the blood of this rabbit contains quantities of a very small microbe. To show the difficulties of this experiment, it may be mentioned that the length of the bacillus is about one twentieth the diameter of a drop of red blood. By putting this bacillus on gelose,\* you obtain a complete culture of it.

A monkey, inoculated in the nasal chambers with the products of such a culture, had signs of fever, an inclination to sleep, a diarrhoea, and a general condition resembling the symptoms of influenza.

From a communication by Mr. Cornil on the subject to the Academy, it appears that this microbe seems absolutely identical with the one described by Mr. Babes, and to this *savant* belongs the priority of discovery.

What advantages medicine may derive from the knowledge of this bacillus from the prophylactic point of view and for the treatment of influenza, it would be, at present, difficult to show. In order to combat an enemy, however, it is of no slight importance to know who he is, and it is fair to presume that in coming years, we may prevent in great measure the reappearance of a curse which has made as many victims as grave epidemics of cholera.

#### THE TRANSMISSION OF RADIANT ENERGY.

SEVERINUS J. CORRIGAN.

*Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, Minn., February.*

**A**N investigation into the laws of the transmission of radiant energy, apart from leading to conclusions capable of mathematical expression, suggests also some ideas of a purely speculative nature; for instance, it seems unnecessary to assume the existence of any other than a gaseous medium for the transmission of radiant energy, in other words, there seems to be no necessity for the hypothesis of the existence of a special medium such as "ether." There is no reason to suppose that an absolutely perfect vacuum is ever procurable, for the mass, and, therefore, the density and the pressure of a gas can be reduced toward infinity, yet there will always be a finite quantity of gaseous matter remaining, and the diminution of the quantity of energy transmitted from a given source in a given time is *very, very* far from being proportional to the reduction of pressure or density:

Thus, if a body be emitting a given quantity of heat in air at a normal pressure, it will radiate at a pressure of  $\frac{1}{1000000}$  of an atmosphere a quantity equal to  $\frac{1}{22}$  of that given out at the

normal pressure; while if the reduction be carried to  $\frac{1}{1000000000000}$ , the quantity will be  $\frac{1}{44}$ , a very large amount when the enormous reduction of pressure, or density is considered; matter so tenuous could not offer any appreciable resistance to bodies moving through it, and yet it would be capable of transmitting comparatively large quantities of radiant energy. That the relation between the pressure and the quantity of energy or heat radiated, as shown by experiment, follows so closely the law expressed by equation is, I think, conclusive proof that the transmitting medium for radiant energy, or heat, is a purely gaseous one.

The idea is also suggested, that what is called space is not void, but that it contains gaseous matter in a state of extreme tenuity, the atoms composing this matter being in rapid orbital motion and transmitting energy, thermal, luminous, electrical, and chemical; that from these like atoms are formed all the bodies of the universe, chemical and other characteristics depending upon the grouping and motions of the atoms; we know that all forms of matter can be reduced to the gaseous by the application of a sufficient quantity of heat, or force, and that, therefore, if the original "energy of motion" of the atoms of the gas be lost to them, by transference to the atoms of other bodies or masses, the former will cease to revolve and will become the constituents of solids. The revolution of the atoms can, I think, be regarded as the knowable fountain-head of all energy, or force, but the answer to the great question, "Whence have sprung these atoms and the forces by which they are impressed, which put them in motion and caused them to revolve?" is known only to Him "without Whom was made nothing that was made." But it does not necessitate an undue strain upon either the imaginative or the reasoning faculty, to conceive that space is filled with these revolving components of the molecules of a gaseous mass; to see, mentally, portions of them parting with their motion or heat, thus, eventually approaching the solid state, and forming stars or suns, planets and satellites, the revolution of the atoms being resolved into a like revolution of the resultant bodies around "centres of gravity"; in other words, it is neither difficult nor unreasonable to regard the "nebular hypothesis" as, in the main, true: but, to a knowledge of the absolute nature and origin of matter and force, we cannot hope to attain until the "finite" can comprehend or encompass "The Infinite."

**HYPNOTISM.**—Science long ago kicked Mesmer and mesmerism into the limbo of charlatanry. But the ghost of Mesmer has revisited us, and what science in general scorned as mesmerism, medical science in particular has begun to coquet with as hypnotism. There was something in mesmerism; there is much, we are told, in hypnotism. We are bidden to forget the cheap "Professor" and his victims in corduroy, and to consider the possibilities of the new "treatment by suggestion," as beginning to be adopted here and there by the leaders of the medical profession.

One of them, an indubitable M.D., has written great things about it in a mothly Review. We are assured that in the hands of an experienced physician, hypnotism is devoid of danger, and a more powerful and much more kindly anæsthetic than chloroform. The subject is immature (in England; they know all about it in France), but there may be curious developments in store for us. Granted the existence of the hypnotic power, whatever its nature may be, it is obviously desirable that the doctors should have to do with it, and not the peripatetic professor. Meanwhile, the lay mind is rather stirred about it, and anticipates surprising things. The operator "suggests" this or that to you (it appears not to be necessary that you should be deeply tranced during the process), and forthwith you accept and act upon the suggestion. You have the toothache. Your doctor hypnotizes you, and assures you that the pain has ceased. You wake without a twinge.—*Leisure Hour, London, February.*

\*Gelose is a vegetable product, obtained from the gelatinous part of certain algæ, found in different countries in the extreme Orient, as for instance, Cochin China. ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.

## RELIGIOUS.

## ARE THERE ERRORS IN THE BIBLE?

REV. J. J. LIAS, M.A.

*The Thinker, London, March.*

**I**N the present paper I shall confine myself strictly to the general question whether error of any sort is possible in the Bible. In a future paper I will attempt to discuss the particular kind of errors, alleged to be found therein. In a third I will endeavor to indicate the effect of such alleged errors, if found, upon our conceptions of the authority of Scripture.

Our view of the possibility of error in Scripture will depend to a great extent on our view of the nature and limits of Inspiration. Until very lately it was an accepted principle in all Protestant communions that the doctrine of Inspiration involved the belief in the necessary and complete infallibility of the Scriptures on every point. The difference between the inspiration of the Scriptures, and that of other writings, so far as these last could be said to be inspired, was held to be, not a matter of degree but of kind. The Scriptures were regarded not merely as the channel through which Revelation was made, but as the revelation itself. This view was the result of the Reformation. It gradually grew up in the Protestant Churches. At first they were content to say that the Scriptures contained God's revelation to man. But the necessity for some infallible authority to which it would be possible to appeal in controversy with Rome gradually crystallized Protestant doctrine into the shape which has just been described. Protestants were compelled to have an infallible guide as well as Romanists, and they fell back upon Scripture as interpreted by the individual conscience. But as the individual conscience was clearly not infallible, it was found necessary to maintain with the utmost stringency, the absolute infallibility of the Scriptures. The Roman Catholic view is clearly untenable. Nevertheless the substitution of individual for corporate authority in the Church, which is the Body of Christ, must be admitted to be a serious mistake. No sane person can suppose the verdict of the individual conscience to be in itself infallible. Though it is of necessity the guide which each man, for himself, is bound to follow, he is equally bound to recognize the fact that he is liable to error. He must, therefore, exercise the most scrupulous care to test and verify the soundness of his own conclusions, and to correct them, if necessary, by further information, and very often by the authority as well as by the arguments of other men. But if we can hardly trust the uncorroborated voice of conscience, even in our own case, for a community the verdict of the individual conscience is, of course, quite useless as a guide. The attempt to set it up has naturally led to the divisions of Christendom which we have so much reason to deplore.

The mistake made by the Reformed Churches is becoming yet more evident at the present time. For the doctrine of the Infallibility of Scripture is being everywhere energetically attacked, and is daily becoming more difficult to defend. Our present position is one of great peril. Men find the ground giving way under their feet, and there is danger of a headlong stampede to infidelity or to Rome, according as the non-religious or the religious elements in our mind are the stronger. We are just like soldiers who have occupied a line too extended for their capacity of defense, and found that the enemy is likely to break through at their weakest point. On the view of the infallibility of every word, of every sentence, or even of every paragraph in Scripture, we are compelled to surrender our faith in Christianity if the slightest error can be demonstrated to exist in any book of the Bible. Even in matters of religion themselves, the notion that every single statement in the Bible must be accepted under pain of damnation is liable to provoke resistance, and ought, before being propounded as fundamental, to be proved to rest on a very unassailable basis.

We proceed, therefore, to inquire on what foundation the doctrine of the absolute inerrancy of the Scriptures rests. Not on the authority of Scripture itself, for inerrancy is nowhere predicted of it. There is no assertion whatever concerning the inspiration even, to say nothing of the inerrancy, of the New Testament, the most important part, be it remembered, of the Bible. As to the Old Testament Scriptures, they are said to be "given by inspiration of God," to "testify of Christ," to "make men wise unto salvation," and the like. But this could be said of many books in which the divine inspiration was blended with an element purely human. The way in which the Old Testament Scriptures are quoted in the New Testament is, it must be admitted, an argument which goes much further to establish their inerrancy than any of the passages just mentioned. They are cited usually as absolutely decisive on the points to which they refer. They were evidently regarded with the utmost reverence. Anything like an imputation of wholesale error or inaccuracy, to say nothing of "pious illusion," or downright imposture or fraud, is altogether alien to the whole spirit of the New Testament—we might go so far as to say, to the spirit of Christ Himself. But we may reasonably doubt whether even this is tantamount to a declaration that they were absolutely free from error on every point. Indeed, the testimony of the Gospel may be cited in the opposite direction. In the Sermon on the Mount our Lord directly opposes His teaching to that addressed to them of old time. It is true that, in some cases, He simply extends the scope of the ancient command. But, at least, He formally repeals the law of retaliation, abrogates the law concerning the Passover, and substitutes Baptism for Circumcision. Thus we find that the idea of absolute infallibility and inerrancy, even in matters of religion, was never supposed to attach to the writings of the Old Testament, and never claimed for the New.

If we turn to the official documents of the Christian Church, we find that the doctrine of Inspiration of Scripture found no place in them in early times. It was not until after the Reformation that the inerrancy of Scripture was formulated into a doctrine. The earlier Reformed Confessions of Faith made no allusions to it.

The fact is that the *credenda*, required in the early Church, was a simple profession of faith in Jesus Christ, and of acceptance of the principal features of His teaching. The idea of requiring assent to a large and unsystematic body of Apostolic literature is of entirely modern date. And we value the Scriptures, not because every word, contained in them, is necessarily to be believed, in order that we may be saved, still less because the Church propounds them to us as the infallible counsel of God, but *because they testify of Christ*.

## REVELATION THROUGH NATURE.

HENRY WOOD.

*Arena, Boston, March.*

"Earth's crammed with heaven,  
And every common bush afire with God  
But only he who sees, takes off his shoes."

**T**HE Kingdom of Nature intermingles with the Kingdom of Spirit. Each is the complement of the other, and no arbitrary boundary exists between them. Truth is a perfect whole. Any distortion or suppression of it, however, narrowly localized, involves general loss. The scientist, while studying forms and laws, may be color-blind to the presence of an infinite spiritual dominion. If he dissociates nature from her vital relations, his accomplishment can be but partial. So far as he fails to recognize her as a Theophany, he misses her true significance. Likewise the theologian, who has eyes only for the supernatural, fails to find the vital supports and relations of his own chosen realm. Each thereby makes his own system incomplete and untruthful. Nature and Spirit can no more be divorced than a stream and its fountain. The attempt to



translate religion into an arbitrary supernatural realm has robbed it of its spontaneity and vitality. To the world the supernatural is unnatural and the unnatural morbid.

The methods and transmutations of the natural world are a revelation of the Father. A spiritual interpretation is the only key which can unlock the motives and mysteries of cosmic forces, and reveal the rhythmical order of their operations. The lover of Nature will persistently follow her through outward shapings and phenomena until her harmonies become audible. Such a pursuit takes us beyond the realm of shadows and illusions, and brings us face to face with idealistic Realism.

Whatever is abnormal generates unwholesome pessimism, and clouds the human horizon. The mere development of material science, cannot lighten the load of human woe, nor satisfy the cravings of man's spiritual being. Civilizations, even when most distinguished for material progress and æsthetic culture, become top-heavy and fall, simply because they lack a simple, but true, archetypal basis.

He who sees God in Nature feels the ecstatic thrill of the infinite Presence. The visible universe becomes to him a repository of mystery, harmony, and sanctity.

This wholesome delight will all be missed by intellectual accomplishment if it be linked to a feeble spiritual intuition. A childlike soul which has no knowledge of botany, but which is in touch with the infinite, will find more in a flower than he whose technical but unsanctified understanding can fully define its laws and mechanism.

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole  
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul."

The Universe is not soulless, but soulful. Animate creation is a vast pastoral symphony, the delicious intonations of which can be interpreted only by the internal hearing. The sky, sea, forest, and mountain are the visible draperies which, in graceful folds, thinly veil the Invisible One. As our physical organism is moulded and directed by the soul within, so is the whole creation permeated and vitalized by the Immanent God. When we study the rocks, plants, animals, man, if we delve deeply enough, we find the footprints of the unifying and energizing Presence. This is not merely poetic imagery, but scientific accuracy.

During the long, gloomy period between the decay of classic culture and the Renaissance, inspiration through Nature almost ceased. Humanity was under a curse and Nature shared in the disgrace. Men shut themselves up in cells and lived behind bare walls, and put God's green fields out of their sight. Without the Immanent God the visible universe was prosaic and stern, and its aspect would not have been improved, even by a Deity who Himself seemed unlovable.

When life loses its plasticity and grows conventional, it solidifies into unyielding forms, religion becomes an institution, and worship a prescribed service in temples, made with hands.

The scale of nature is infinite. When we attempt any intellectual solution of her mysteries, we are confronted by the fact that no absolute knowledge is possible, while of relative information we may build up a vast structure. Canst thou by searching find out God? Through the intellect, never; but through the inner vision we may find Him. The intuitive perception is a natural perception even though it be upon the spiritual plane. God, the Absolute, we may know through faith and love, and only through these and related unisons can we interpret the spirit of Nature. Her infinite scale as intellectually discerned—and man's limited place upon it—are vividly brought to light by late researches in physical science. Scientific authorities declare that the inexorable logic of the relativity of knowledge proves that in the actual (absolute) universe of being, there is neither time nor space, matter nor motion, form nor force, as we know them. Instead of matter as it appears, modern science insists

that its phenomena are explainable only by the hypothesis of a rhythm among attenuated atoms. No matter how compact a body may appear, chemistry and physics unite in affirming that its solidity is a mere illusion. Solid steel is composed of molecules that do not touch each other. Solidity, like other material terms, belongs only to relative, sensuous human consciousness, and does not touch absolute conditions. When rhythmical movements are favorable, bodies pass through each other. Light passes freely through glass, and electricity through copper, though neither can force its way through wood. A gifted writer\* concludes "that there may be a world of spiritual existences around us—inhabiting this same globe, enjoying the same nature—of which we have no perception: that in fact the wonders of the New Jerusalem may be in our midst, and the songs of the Angelic host filling the air with their celestial harmony, although unheard and unseen by us."

Truly there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.

#### CHRISTIAN NURTURE *VERSUS* A BAD HEREDITY.

AMOS S. CHESEBROUGH.

*New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, March.*

**M**ANY parents and teachers are less hopeful of success than they should be in the training of their children, by reason of the moral disabilities incurred by an inherited depravity.

This inquiry assumes the truth of the doctrine of native depravity, so called, which depravity, though not in itself sinful, without the intervention of divine grace inevitably leads to sin. This is the doctrine upon which even scientists are orthodox. No question is raised, therefore, in respect to the necessity of a divine power in effecting the contemplated result in the heart of the child. And, further, there is no reason for dropping out either of the other factors deemed essential to the beginning of the religious life in an adult, viz.: that this result is effected through the truth, and by a voluntary yielding to the truth, so far as the child apprehends it, and so far as he is capable of voluntary action.

Education aims, or should aim, simply to bring to actuality and completeness that which already exists potentially in embryo. If man has not, by nature, a capacity for, and susceptibility to religion to begin with, religion can, by no possibility be educated into him. To attempt to mould a child whose nature has never been damaged by sin, according to a model of your own, by a warping, mandatory, interfering process, would be quite sure to inflict injury upon him. The dictate of wisdom would be to seek that the character be established and built up upon the foundations which God has laid in the child's constitution, and according to the divine plan therein indicated. Let God's truth, in its all-sidedness and its diversified applicability to each faculty and each stage of progress, be the instrumentality employed, as being perfectly adapted to the end. All interfering with this process, to copy a human model or to realize a theory, is to be carefully avoided.

It is not intended by the Creator that all right character shall be shaped after a single pattern. Universal unity in the divine plan, as we see everywhere in nature, does not require perfect uniformity in particulars. Let the peculiarities come out distinctly and naturally. Education thus conducted would be a perfect joy both to teacher and pupil. For man, were he unfallen, would even in childhood turn to God. The child would reach out after God as the complement of his being, and he would find no resting-place except in God.

But it may be said: "The fact of an inherited proclivity to evil in every child alters the case." Yes; but only incidentally, not essentially. The constitutional attributes of the child remain the same. The plan of his education should be the same: the

\* Professor J. P. Cooke in "Religion and Chemistry."

unfolding of these attributes according to their God-given nature. Inherited depravity tends to give to their activities a wrong direction, and hence necessitates a corresponding modification of the educational methods employed. The depraved tendency must be counteracted or held in check, and the God-given elements in the child's constitution brought into full and predominant action as early as possible.

A child is capable of understanding sufficient truth for his salvation long before he can understand the significance of word-language. The parental influence is designed by God to be a most effective agency for the communication and transmission of Gospel truth and grace. The parent is to be so filled with this truth and grace that under his handling the child shall be brought into absorbing contact with them and grow up under their moulding power. The gospel of personal character in the parent thus works its transforming effects in the child. Goodness under God begets its own likeness. Love begets love.

How disastrous the mistake that Christian nurture consists mainly in commands framed in language, and prohibitions enforced by punishment! These, at the best, make up only the smallest fraction of a gospel. Usually they are a sham gospel. The gospel of personal character—the gospel of the temper, of the tones of the voice, of the facial expression, of the hands, and of the bodily movements—this is the gospel which infancy can interpret. This is God's selected ordinance, and through His grace is exactly adapted to counteract the Adamic depravity, and to repair its damage, and so to train the child's faculties that they shall unfold themselves according to God's design. Before the nature of faith and love can be explained in words, the heart can take in their meaning from the life.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

W. T. STEAD.

*Review of Reviews, London and New York, March.*

**T**HIRTY years ago, to most of the English-speaking race, there were two great preachers—Henry Ward Beecher in America, and Charles Haddon Spurgeon in England. Both were derided and covered with opprobrium by the supercilious minority, whose fate it seems to be in every age to register its own shame in the pages of history by the epithets of contumely which it hurls against those of whom the world is not worthy. But to most of those who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke these two men appeared head and shoulders above all their compeers. Now that they have both passed away into the silent land, we begin to perceive that they have left no successors whose shoulders are broad enough to receive their mantles.

Both Spurgeon and Beecher were sons of the prophets in the sense of being children of devoted ministers of religion. Dr. Lyman Beecher was more famous in the United States than Mr. Spurgeon's father was in English Nonconformity, but both were faithful, devoted, evangelical preachers of the Word. From their earliest childhood Spurgeon and Beecher grew up to regard the Christian ministry as the highest ideal of human usefulness, the field in which mortal man could win the most glorious recognition and do the best service to God and man. Both were full of life, passionate, impulsive, vehement, with a heavier pressure of vitality to the square inch than the average boy. Both were early awakened to a sense of their own sinfulness and a realization of the free grace and infinite love of the Father in Heaven.

Both began, when little more than boys, to preach to handfuls of rustics concerning the treasure of great price. Neither was illiterate, but neither was a prodigy of book-learning. They were practically men of two books, one the Book of the Word,

the other the open book of the human heart. Both were characterized by a directness of purpose which discarded conventionality and led them to take the nearest road to the understanding and heart of their hearers. Both were therefore denounced and ridiculed as sensationalists. Both lived the life of their times. Their texts, although nominally drawn from the Hebrew Scriptures, were in reality dictated by the events of the day. Both were journalists in the pulpit, and sensational journalists at that. Both married young; both were early called to the scene of their life-long labors.

From this point each began to develop according to his inward nature. While Mr. Spurgeon became, in his latter days, the supreme embodiment of religious conservatism, Mr. Beecher was the mouthpiece of the modern spirit. So much did they diverge that when, on his last visit to England, Beecher occupied Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, Mr. Spurgeon refused ever after to put his foot within a building that had been desecrated by the preaching of one whom he regarded as a heretic, if not as a blasphemer. Spurgeon narrowed, Beecher broadened. Spurgeon devoted himself more to the multiplication of himself than did Beecher. Beecher scattered his living words far and wide over the continent on whose rim he had established his pulpit. Spurgeon, at the centre of the empire, applied himself more diligently to the elaboration of machinery which would duplicate, triplicate, and multiply an hundredfold what he had preached from week to week in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Spurgeon set himself to establish a mint, as it were, in which could be reproduced, as from a die, miniature fac-similes of himself. The fundamental idea of the Pastors' College was to multiply a race of Spurgeonic preachers, and the college has sent forth annually from eighty to ninety men, reared and trained and dedicated for the work of preaching the Gospel as Charles Haddon Spurgeon understood it. A small school of the prophets no doubt; but it was a school of the prophets to the best of Spurgeon's conception of what prophets should be, and through its means he had largely influenced the Baptist denomination.

Nevertheless, it is a curious comment upon the vanity of human expectations that Mr. Spurgeon, who is now recognized as having done in English Christianity what no other man had attempted to do, should have utterly failed in that on which he had most set his heart. He who had proved himself a very Hercules in accomplishment, nevertheless found himself utterly baffled and confounded by the subtle Zeitgeist, or spirit of his time, with which he waged an uncompromising warfare. His last years were saddened and darkened by a deep sense of what he regarded as the apostasy of English Christianity. He roundly assailed the prevailing tendency to take a broader view of the fate of man and the love of God, than seemed orthodox to the Calvinists who implanted upon the plastic mind of the Essex boy their cast-iron conception of God and His world. He denounced, he thundered, he almost excommunicated those of his brethren who could not share his conviction that no one could really believe in God the Father and Christ the Son who was not certain that the majority of the human race were created to pass a whole eternity in endless torment.

The real element of the man came out most clearly in his belief in prayer. Prayer in the sense in which he used it was a constant confirmation of the Divine intervention in the affairs of life. He was always testing his working hypothesis and finding that it stood the test. The secret of his success may be found in his power of prayer.

Mr. Spurgeon keenly enjoyed the beauties of nature and delighted in music and song, but the theatre was to him, as to many of the early fathers in the days of the decadence of Rome—the vestibule of hell.

Never was there a divine more human than Mr. Spurgeon: he cracked his joke and smoked his pipe, and, as he has told us many times, had drunk his glass of wine, taking it, like Timothy, for his stomach's sake and for his often infirmities.



He was no ascetic, nor did he mortify his body with penances other than those imposed by the constant grind of overwork.

It is impossible to reckon up the world-wide influence which has been exerted by Mr. Spurgeon's life and teaching. Through all the years of his activity he had been as a muezzin on the tallest minaret of English Christendom, crying with a voice which rang throughout the world: "Repent, believe, and be converted." His name remains as a memory and as an inspiration.

#### A QUEEN OF OLD EGYPT.

THEODOR HARTEN.

*Westermann's Monats-Hefte, Brunswick, February.*

THE discovery of the royal and priestly mummies, in the neighborhood and among the ruins of the Der-el-Bachri Temple, one of the most interesting pieces of Egyptian architecture, has attracted the attention of the learned world not only to the building itself, but also to the royal builder, the famous Queen Hatschepsut, one of the most conspicuous women of antiquity.

Hatschepsut, or to give her her full name and title, Ehnem-Amun Hatschepsut Makare Usret-Kau, who ruled over Upper and Lower Egypt from her throne in "Thebes of the Hundred Gates," has been called the Egyptian Semiramis, but her recklessness, energy, and inflexible pride, with the far-seeing, dauntless spirit which we still admire, render her comparable, rather, with Catherine II.

Hatschepsut was born in the latter half of the seventeenth century B.C. She was the fourth child of Thotmes I. and his royal consort and sister, Achmes Meri-Amon. Even in childhood she exhibited a lively consciousness of the dignity of her birth; and her bright intelligence, practical sense, and great energy early rendered her her father's darling; and after the three elder children, two sons and a daughter, had been removed by death, Hatschepsut was declared heir to the throne amid great rejoicing; and at once, as we learn from an inscription on the temple at Karnak, she was associated with her father in the government. The king was moved to this step by State policy as well as by parental affection, Hatschepsut being a pure-blooded Pharaoh, while her two brothers, being issue of later alliances, were regarded as of inferior birth, and themselves ineligible to the throne, although, by union with a daughter of the Pharaohs, their children might become eligible. This measure appears, however, to have accomplished little, for on the death of Thotmes I., the elder son upset the succession, got himself proclaimed king, and to strengthen his position compelled his sister to marry him. Hatschepsut's influence, however, was in the ascendant during the short reign of Thotmes II., and no sooner was her hated husband laid at rest, than she grasped the reins of power and administered the government with an energy that was equaled only by her judgment. Her brother's name was eliminated from all joint memorials, and the queen did her best to efface all evidence of his having shared the throne with her.

For the rest, Hatschepsut fully justified her father's selection, not only retaining his conquests, but adding fresh conquests to them without bloodshed. She did not, like her warlike father, carry her arms in a series of brilliant victories from Thebes to the further bank of the Euphrates, or on the other side to the furthest border of the Ethiopia; but although her manly spirit was no whit appalled by the scenes of carnage in which her father had won his laurels, she gave her people the blessings of a flourishing peace. Hatschepsut possessed in a very high degree the faculty of selecting the right men for offices of distinction, and always enjoyed the confidence that whatever she planned would be successfully carried out. It was she who opened up the mines of Sinai which for centuries contributed to the revenues and economic well-being of the country; and showed herself a worthy mother of her people, by building a

Hathor temple for the expatriated miners at Saratut el Chadem, where many glass and Fayence vessels have been found decorated with the royal name of Hatschepsut.

The Queen's insight enabled her to realize that the old barriers which separated Egypt from the rest of the world had been broken down, and that old prejudices must be cast aside, to enable the land of the Pharaohs to play its appointed rôle. Six hundred years before Solomon she sent out her ships to report upon the Wonderland of "Punt," a name which is supposed to imply the Somali and South Arabian coasts, and the flotilla made such an impression upon the princes and nobles of Punt that they accompanied it back to Egypt, and rendered homage to the proud Queen of the Nile. The Egyptian popular wit found plenty of food for its exercise in these Puntian visitors, and pungent witticism and illustrations remain to attest it.

Considerable commerce was, nevertheless, established with the "Wonderland," and under Hatschepsut's rule Egypt entered on a career of commercial prosperity, and Thebes gained considerably in brilliancy, for everything which had been destroyed or had fallen into decay under the foreign domination was restored by the Queen, who further completed all the works begun by her father, who was as great an architect as he was a general.

The feast days in honor of the gods were, moreover, observed with great pomp, the display-loving queen, conscious of her own dignity, losing no opportunity of exhibiting herself to her people with all the insignia of her rank.

The chief piece of architecture erected by the Queen was the aforementioned Der-el-Bachri Temple, designed as a memorial of the deeds of the royal family, as a place of sacrifice to their manes, and for the worship of the Goddess Hathor, that she might preserve their souls in the life beyond the tomb. The special interest of the Temple lies in the fact that, both in its general design and in every detail of execution, it is apparent that Thotmes I. did not waste his labor when he described to his talented daughter the architectural beauties of the Euphrates Valley. The terraced temple of Der-el-Bachri was worthy of comparison with any temple of the Euphrates.

If stones have ever cried out it must be these ruins. Unhappily, however, they are slowly passing to decay. "Oh Egypt!" murmured Hermes Trismegistos, "thy history will be lost in fables, incredible to future races, and nothing will remain but thy words deep graven in the rocks!" Unhappily these, too, have been for the most part lost; but in the third terrace of Der-el-Bachri, the most famous of Egypt's wall sculptures and inscriptions have been preserved. For clearness of design and delicacy of execution there is nothing in Egypt to surpass them. By word and picture these stones tell us of the glories of a vanished race. We see the Queen as she sat on this very balcony, nearly four thousand years ago, to watch the return of her flotilla from the land of balsam and of gold; and the inscription tells us that: "The Queen in her sparkling royal diadem, sat on her great throne of noble metal in the brilliantly decorated hall," and the picture represents her with the consecrated panther skin over her shoulders, offering gifts to the God Ammon, the protector of the expedition.

Some five and thirty centuries have rolled by since Hatschepsut was laid at rest, and the memory of her is forgotten among the now mixed races of the land over which she once ruled a queen; and Christian and Moslem have alike participated in the destruction of the glorious memorials of her splendid reign. But time is vindicating her memory, and the ruins of the memorial temple of the Thotmes family, which had already furnished priceless treasures, have been rendered by recent discoveries the central point of the Theban City of the Dead. The noble old ruins stand out in renewed glory, winning admiration even from the spoilt children of to-day. What a glorious triumph for the manes of the great Hatschepsut!

## Books.

*DIE RUSSISCHE KIRCHE.* Eine Studie von Hermann Dalton, Leipzig: Verlag von Dunker & Humblot. 1892.

[It is seldom that an author is in a better condition than the writer of this volume to treat his subject-matter objectively, fully, and fairly. Dr. Dalton was, for nearly a generation, the Pastor of the leading Reformed Church in St. Petersburg. Nearly every year he made what the Germans call a "*Studien Reise*"—a study trip—and the most of these trips were taken through Russia for the purpose of studying her Church and Church-life. Being an accomplished scholar, having had for decades access to the best of Russian ecclesiastical literature, and having associated with Russians high in the councils of State and Church, Dr. Dalton gives, in this study, the mature results of many years of study and observation. It was Dr. Dalton who addressed the famous "Open Letter" to M. Pobedonostzeff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, detailing in its hideousness the bitter persecution of the Protestants by the State and Church authorities of Russia. The author is now living in Berlin, and, together with Professor Harnack, of the University, and several others who have been connected with the Protestant churches of Russia, has published an appeal for the famine-stricken Protestants on the Volga.]

THE most characteristic feature of the Orthodox Church of Russia is its stereotyped petrification and rigid formalism. This finds its explanation partly in the intensely religious character of the Russians, and partly in the fact that when Russia some nine hundred years ago adopted Christianity, it accepted the entire Byzantine system as a whole. It did not pass through preceding stages of development, and consequently, too, did not develop further what it had received. In character, culture, worship, and spirit, the Church of Russia is to the present day practically the same as she was when Christianity was first introduced into Russia. In not a few particulars it differs in organization from the Roman Church. It has not the hierarchy of the Church of Rome; the current belief that the Czar is actually the Pope of the Orthodox Church, is a mistake. He would not venture to introduce innovations or prescribe new doctrines. His official position is that of a Steward, or Protector of the Church. The organization is of the aristocratic type. The head of the Eastern church is the Patriarch of Constantinople, but he is merely *primus inter pares*. The other patriarchs are those of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antiochia. For centuries and more the Russian Church has had an organization of its own, the supreme authority being the Holy Synod. This was established by Peter the Great, and is officially called "The Most Holy Directing Synod." It is composed of life members and temporary members. The former includes the three Metropolitan Bishops of the country, namely, those of Kiev, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. The Exarch of Grusva has also the right of a seat and vote. As temporary members, four or five Archbishops, Bishops, or Archimandrites are selected; then the "white clergy" have two representatives, usually the Emperor and Field Chaplain of the Czar. The most prominent position in the body is held by the only lay-member, the Superior Procurator, at present, the famous, or rather infamous Pobedonostzeff, formerly the private tutor of the Czar. He is the middle-man between the Czar and the Synod, and must see to it that the deliberations of the body are in harmony with the imperial laws. He presents to the Synod the proposals of the Government, and manages the conduct of the Assembly. Every year he makes an official report to the Emperor on the status of the Church throughout the Empire and as these are published, they constitute a leading source of information for the study of Russian Church affairs. The entire Russian Church is now divided into sixty Bishoprics. Of these forty-eight are in European Russia, four in Trans-Caucasus, six in Siberia, one on the Aleutian Islands, and one in Alaska, with the Metropolitan seat in La Traverse. Of these sixty officials, three have the rank of Metropolitan, but this superior rank does not give additional influence or superiority. In case a Bishopric is vacant, the Synod proposes three names to the Czar, who selects one of them, generally the first on the list. The Bishops are under the jurisdiction of the Synod. Each Bishop has also an Eparchial Consistory for his own province. From these an appeal is possible to the Synod. In each of these Consistories a layman is secretary, who is selected by the Synod at the nomination of the Superior Procurator, and thus virtually represents the Synod in his Consistory. He sends his report to the Superior Procurator, without informing the Consistory of its contents. These Eparchial Consistories have a bad reputation, and he who falls into their hands is deemed unfortunate. The clergy of Russia constitute a special class, one of the four into which the entire population is divided. Until the last generation the clergy constituted an hereditary caste, and to the present day it is an exception when a Pope's son does not

follow his father's calling, or another than a Pope's son enters the ranks of the clergy. These are divided into two sharply distinguished classes; they are called the "Black Clergy" and the "White Clergy." This distinction is not made from the color of their garments, but from the fact that the former, the "Black Clergy," are pledged to celibacy, and the "White Clergy" are pledged to marriage. The former constitute the large class of monks, and to them alone are the higher offices in the Church open. The "White" or "Secular Clergy" can hold only the lower positions in the Church. The former are usually the most gifted and learned, stand much higher in the estimation of the people, and are the authorities and preservers of the traditions and customs of the Church. There are four seminaries for the education of the "White" or parish clergy—at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kiev, and Kasan. Here students are supported and educated by the State, and upon passing a proper examination will receive a position as soon as they marry and no sooner. The life of the Popes is deplorable. Meagrely paid, they are compelled to have recourse to the most subservient acts to escape even starvation. In this way the moral condition of the White Clergy is generally extremely low. Many are given to drink, and this state of affairs has been one chief reason that Dissenters have grown so rapidly in Russia. According to the latest reports there are 1,418 Arch-priests, 34,345 Priests, 6,810 Deacons, 42,371 Psalm-Singers, and about 6,000 unofficial clergymen in the Russian Empire. Those who fail to pass the examination for the priesthood, become Deacons, those failing in the examination for this calling, enter the lowest or third rank, that of assistants. The whole monastic system stands in remarkably high repute in Russia. It is still practically in the shape in which it was introduced nearly a thousand years ago. The Russian monks do nothing for literature or science; many of them spend from eight to ten and twelve hours a day in devotional exercises. The services of the Russian Church are chiefly liturgical, and the rendering of the old and grand liturgies and responses of the early Church is remarkably impressive when first heard. It is very seldom that sermons are preached, although the people would gladly have them. The worship at sacred shrines and the adoration of *icons*, or images, is a pronounced feature of Russian Church-life. Yet Russia is the breeding place of sects and schisms. The prevailing idea that the great bulk of the Russians present one solid phalanx ecclesiastically, is a great mistake. The Nonconformists, are all kinds and characters, the so-called "Rassol" number probably fourteen millions, or a good third of all the Russians. The most aggressive and evangelical of the Dissenters, the "Stundists," number about two million souls. At a recent convention of Russian missionaries, the conclusion was reached that the Orthodox Church could not by spiritual means and moral suasion successfully combat the onward movement of the Dissenters, but that the powerful arm of the State must suppress them. This wonderful confession of weakness goes a great way toward explaining the bitter and brutal persecution of Dissenters, including the Protestants throughout the Russian Empire.

## THE HIGHEST CRITICS VS. THE HIGHER CRITICS.

By the Reverend L. W. Munhall, M.A., Evangelist. 12mo, pp. 199. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

[The object of this book is to answer, once for all, what is called the "Higher Criticism" of the Bible. "The Highest Critics," mentioned in the title are, "the one who spake as 'Never man spake,' Jesus Christ, 'The Son of the Living God,' and He who was sent to 'Guide you into all the truth,' the Paraclete, the Holy Spirit." "If Moses did not write the Pentateuch, or any portion of it, and the Highest Critics declare he did, it would be a lie. It would be none the less a lie even though the Jews held, traditionally, that Moses was the author of these books." This last quotation will serve as a fair specimen of the arguments put forth by Mr. Munhall. After nine chapters discussing the "Higher Criticism" generally, he devotes six chapters to a discussion of what that Criticism has said about The Pentateuch, Job, The Psalms, Isaiah, Daniel, and Esther. We give the author's statements as to the intellectual and spiritual condition of many of the "Higher Critics," and as to his own qualifications for the task he has undertaken.]

THE Critics may know books better than I, but I am somewhat acquainted with "The Book," and know men better than they. Many of these Critics are not men of affairs. They shut themselves in their libraries away from the people, and as a result could not utilize the knowledge they acquired from the books, and were, therefore, failures in the pastorate; but, because of their scholarship they were placed in a theological, or possibly an editorial chair, to teach others what they themselves could not successfully do. They are not in touch with the toiling, hurrying throng. They know little or nothing



of the practical everyday work of the Church of God, and quite as little of the transforming power of God's Word upon the minds and lives of others. They have lost in large measure, whatever of spiritual life and power they may once have had, and have become fossilized within the dry, dusty tomes (sometimes spelt with a b) of their environment, or have fallen into a lifeless formalism, or are given over to a mystifying idealism. I personally know two theological professors in this country, who are prominent as Higher Critics, who are known throughout the land, and who have not been in their own churches on the Lord's Day to worship for several years, though they reside close by, and are at home three Sundays out of every four.

I claim to be a man of affairs. In the past fifteen years I have preached to more than 7,000,000 hearers, a greater number than any living man, with possibly one exception, during the same time. I have seen more than 100,000 persons publicly avow their faith for the first time in Jesus the Saviour of men. I have seen many thousands of Laodicean Christians repent, to do their first works. I have seen the multitudes hang spellbound upon the recital of the simple words of the Bible, and moved by an irresistible impulse under their subtle power. I have seen these words, which some of the Critics handle with irreverent and unhallowed touch, as a "Hammer," break shackles that have for a long time bound men to habits vile and debasing, and set them forever free; as a "Sword," divide between men and their sins, and separate them unto Christ and holy living; as a "Fire," consume lustful desires and impart pure thoughts; and as a "Fountain," in which the polluted and defiled washed and were made "as white as snow." I have seen whole communities of from five thousand to ten thousand souls, that were hell-like, become Heaven-like, in one week, under the constraining and restraining power of the Word of God.

**CONSUMPTION:** How to Prevent and How to Live With It. Its Nature, Its Causes, Its Prevention, and the Mode of Life, Climate, Exercise, Food, Clothing Necessary for its Cure. By N. S. Davis, Jr., A. M., M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, Chicago Medical College. 12mo, pp. 143. Philadelphia and London: F. A. Davis. 1891.

[This valuable book, we are informed, has grown out of a series of hygienic rules, prepared for the use of the author's consumptive patients. He found that treatment is not persistently pursued, unless a patient fully appreciates the chronic character of consumption with the need of advice and treatment for years, and especially when the disease is least active. When the Preface—which is dated, November 20, 1890—was written, the author hoped much from Koch's treatment of tubercular diseases. Quite apart from that treatment, however, the directions here given for preventing consumption and mitigating its effects are of lasting value. Dr. Davis's theory is that a predisposition to consumption is inherited and that it can be acquired by imperfect ventilation, insufficient exercise, non-nutritious foods, other diseases, and damp ground. Among the many important points well discussed in the work, there is, perhaps, nothing of more general interest than what relates to the duration of consumption.]

**CONSUMPTION** is preëminently a chronic disease. Cases are numerous in which it has existed for very many years. The average duration, as it is generally stated, is not great. Twenty-four to thirty-six months are the average limits that are usually given. This average is arrived at by a study of hospital cases. These are drawn almost exclusively from the poorer classes, who are unable to seek a physician or care for themselves systematically in the earlier stages of the disease. It, therefore, runs an accelerated course. Almost all observers who gather their statistics from private practice assign a much greater average duration to the disease. Such statistics are, however, not numerous. In this latter class of cases, the average is from six to eight years. They comprise persons in whom the existence of the disease is recognized in its incipency, and who are most persistent in carrying out both hygienic and medicinal treatment.

The most extensive and carefully-studied statistics of this class that have come under my observation were collected by Dr. Williams, of London. Of 1,000 of his private patients whose career was watched for a series of years, he found 802 living when the statistics were analyzed; of these, 46 per cent. were cured, 38 per cent. were greatly improved; in 13.4 per cent. the disease was stationary, and in 43.5 per cent. there was increase of trouble. Of the 1,000, 198 died, but the average duration of their life was 7 years 8.7 months; 64 per cent. of these lived more than 5 years. Of those alive when the statistics were tabulated, 41.4 per cent. lived from 1 to 5 years; 58.6 per cent. lived 5 years and more, and 30 per cent. lived from 10 to 30 years.

These facts emphasize the chronic character of the disease, when it is well cared for.

Thirty-five per cent. so far recovered that they could return to and pursue their regular occupations, and maintain such general health that they might be considered well. Those who were worse, and must be looked upon as genuine invalids, constituted 28 per cent. only. Dr. Williams concludes from his statistics that "surely the time is come when we can hold out a fairly hopeful future to the consumptive patient. We can tell him, that if he is prepared to make certain sacrifices of time, of money, and of liberty for some years, to rigidly carry out certain common-sense rules which long experience of the disease inculcates, he may, under favorable circumstances, live for a long period, even to the ordinary span of life; and, as he lives on, may gain sufficient strength to resume his former occupation and duties."

**THE EARLY DAYS OF MY EPISCOPATE.** By the Right Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kip, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of California. 12 mo, pp. 263. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 1892.

[This book was written, just as it appears here, nearly thirty-two years ago. At the time the author wrote it, he intended to bequeath the manuscript to his family to be published after his death. He has concluded, however, to print it during his lifetime. He has been Bishop of California more than thirty-eight years. During that time he has witnessed marvelous changes in the State of California—it has been a State since 1850—in the habits, manners, and customs of the people residing there, and in the means of reaching the Pacific Ocean. The book is entertaining and useful as a record of the condition of things in the early days of the great commonwealth on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. The volume is also an unconscious revelation of the author—a revelation of which his family and friends have reason to be proud. It is evident that Bishop Kip must have shown no slight tact, judgment, and common sense in dealing with the incongruous and, in some respects, uncivilized elements of Californian life in the "fifties." A portrait of the author is a frontispiece. We give, as likely to be of widest interest, a description of San Francisco, as that city appeared to the Bishop when he went to reside there.]

**T**HE first thing which strikes the stranger with surprise in passing through the streets of San Francisco is the excellence of the buildings in this city, which is little more than five years old. In Montgomery street, there are massive edifices of granite and brick which would not look out of place in the thoroughfares of our cities at the East. One, of white granite, seventy feet and three stories high, was prepared in China, the stone all cut and ready to put up. The first company of Chinamen who came out were imported with this granite, to erect the building.

There is something about San Francisco which, strange as it may seem, constantly reminds me of Paris. There is a freedom from the stiffness and conventionalities of Eastern cities, and a liveliness not seen there. The splendid cafés and restaurants on every street are always open and filled with company. Families occupy apartments in the foreign style. The population has come together from every civilized nation on the earth, and from some which can scarcely claim that character.

What most astonishes a new-comer is the scale of prices. When I reached San Francisco, it was at its height. Luxuries commanded a prohibitory price. Apples, for instance, I have often seen at five dollars a piece. Rents were startling. Near my lodgings (in Stockton street) was a two-story brick house, of about thirty feet frontage, occupied as a boarding-house, which rented for five hundred dollars a month (everything is here by the month).

The ordinary price for a meal is one dollar. In the fashionable restaurants of San Francisco, it is, of course, much more for a dinner, but one dollar is the ordinary price in the smallest country towns throughout the State. Gentlemen are in the habit of hiring rooms in one place and taking their meals at another. The ordinary price for good board in this way (board alone) is sixteen dollars a week.

Servants' wages were—cooks', from \$70 to \$100 a month; chamber-maids', from \$40 to \$70, and nurses', \$5 a day. Common laborers were paid \$3 a day, and mechanics much more. A doctor's fee was ordinarily about eight dollars a visit.

Men who five years ago were worth nothing, are now millionaires. The changes in the value of property are almost incredible. I pass every day in Montgomery street, a square which five years ago was sold for twelve dollars: it is now worth six hundred thousand dollars.

As you walk through the streets with one well acquainted with men and matters, he points out to you—"That is the man who killed — in a duel." "That is Mr. — who shot — last Winter!" and so on. Yet their position, neither socially nor politically, seems much affected by it.

## The Press.

## POLITICAL.

## THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE SEALS.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning Bering Sea questions was made public on Friday of last week. Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister at Washington, in a note to Mr. Blaine dated Feb. 29, 1892, thus announced Lord Salisbury's decision not to agree to a continuance of the *modus vivendi*:

As regards the necessity for another *modus vivendi*, Her Majesty's Government consented to that measure last year solely on the ground that it was supposed that there would be danger to the preservation of the seal species in Bering Sea unless some interval in the slaughter of seals were prescribed both at sea and on land. But Her Majesty's Government have received no information to show that so drastic a remedy is necessary for two consecutive seasons. On the contrary, the British Commissioners on the Bering Sea Joint Commission have informed Her Majesty's Government that, so far as pelagic sealing is concerned, there is no danger of any serious diminution of the fur seal species as a consequence of this year's hunting.

Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury would not object, as a temporary measure of precaution for this season, to the prohibition of all killing at sea within a zone extending to not more than thirty nautical miles around the Pribylov Islands, such prohibition being conditional on the restriction of the number of seals to be killed for any purpose on the islands to a maximum of 30,000. Lord Salisbury, referring to the passage in your note in which you compare the case to an arbitration about timber land from which the trees are being removed by one of the parties, observes that he hardly thinks the simile quite apposite. His Lordship suggests that the case is more like one of arbitration respecting the title to a meadow. While the arbitration is going on, he adds, we cut the grass; and quite rightly, for the grass will be reproduced next year, and so will the seals.

In another note, dated March 7, Sir Julian Pauncefote took occasion to emphasize the statement that the British Government is convinced that there is no present danger of the extermination of the seal species.

The following is from the reply sent by Acting Secretary Wharton in behalf of the United States, March 8:

His Lordship seems to assume a determination of the arbitration against the United States and in favor of Great Britain, and that it is already only a question of so regulating a common right to take seals as to preserve the species. By what right does he do this? Upon what principle does he assume that if our claims are established, any diminution of the seals, whether serious or not, during this season, or indeed, any taking of seals, is to be without recompense? In the opinion of the President it is not consistent with good faith that either party to an arbitration should, pending a decision, in any degree diminish the value of the subject of arbitration or take any profit from the use of it without an agreement to account. Before an agreement for arbitration had been reached, the prohibition of pelagic sealing was a matter of comity; from the moment of the signing of that agreement it became, in his opinion, a matter of obligation.

The President cannot agree, now that the terms of arbitration have been settled, that the restrictions imposed shall be appropriate when it was still uncertain whether an early adjustment of the controversy was attainable. He therefore hopes that Her Majesty's Government will consent to renew the arrangement of last year with the promptness which the exigency demands, and to agree to enforce it by refusing all clearances to sealing vessels for the prohibited waters, and by recalling from those waters all such vessels as have already cleared.

This Government will honorably abide the judgment of the high tribunal which has been agreed upon, whether that judgment be favorable or unfavorable; and will not seek to avoid a just responsibility for any of its acts which by that judgment are found to be unlawful. But certainly the United States cannot be expected to suspend the defense, by such means as are within its power, of the property and jurisdictional rights claimed by it pending the arbitration, and consent to receive them from that tribunal, if awarded, shorn of much of their value, by the acts of irresponsible persons.

*New York Tribune (Rep.)*, March 12.—In the course of the Chilian affair it was rendered tolerably clear that the American people entertained nothing but disgust for those partisans who imputed to President Harrison a selfish and discreditable motive for the wise and necessary course he pursued. There is not the shadow of a doubt that he spoke the views and enforced the will of the whole Nation with practical unanimity. He did it firmly, with the utmost dignity, moderation, and tact, and the whole people are greatly pleased. And yet there were some petty, spiteful, partisan news-

papers, and a few such politicians, who undertook to misrepresent him, charging that he was engaged in a game of bluster and bravado for campaign purposes. There can be no meaner charge than this, nor one more wounding to a patriotic, sincere official. Moreover in an international affair it is removed from actual treason only in degree. And now we have an affair with England, and these same partisan scamps are at their old tricks again. The Bering Sea dispute is not now necessarily dangerous. Indeed, it is in a fair way to be settled with entire credit to both sides, and unless Lord Salisbury is fooled, as Mr. Montt was, into the idea that the contemptible suggestions of such newspapers as the *Evening Post* represent anything or anybody of importance, the whole matter will be properly adjusted without much more delay. But England is not Chili, and a false notion of American sentiment on Lord Salisbury's part may have the most serious consequences. The present issue is one upon which we can make no concession without conceding everything; while he can meet us and yet concede nothing of real value to him.

*London dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune*, March 13.—I believe the demand for a renewal of the *modus vivendi* is regarded here, by those who really understand the points, as just. I can imagine that even Lord Salisbury, in his cooler moments, perceives it to be just, and that he will be disposed to yield to it as soon as he is convinced that we do not mean to depart from it. If he does not yield, we have still a plain policy before us, namely, to police the seas ourselves. If I thought anybody in authority in Canada would listen to me, I would give him a friendly warning; or, if he does not like the word warning, a friendly hint. If Canadians mean to go sealing this summer in disputed waters, they will do so, in my judgment, at their own risk. They will be supported up to a certain point, a point far short of armed assistance by sea or land. There is no public opinion in this country which would warrant any Government in entering upon a conflict with America in defense of Canadian claims admitted to be doubtful. The telegrams from America, the published dispatches, and the languid and fitful reference to the subject in the English press have made no impression on the English public. They have not stirred a ripple. There is not a sign of anger, of alarm, of anything that approaches anxiety. There is hardly an indication of interest in the subject. Least of all in such circumstances, amid this lethargy of the British breast, and with the general election near, would the Government be likely to countenance the high-handed proceedings which our Canadian friends threaten.

*New York Press (Rep.)*, March 10.—American rights are so completely at stake that, with the treaty of arbitration approved by the United States Senate, the knowledge that seal poachers are already sailing to the North Pacific should cause the President to send not only the three revenue cruisers after them, but warships enough to protect seal life and American interests. The emphatic words below, in which Secretary Blaine has laid down an ultimatum to England under date of March 8, show such an intention:

The President cannot agree, now that the terms of arbitration have been settled, that the restrictions imposed shall be less than those which both Governments deemed to be appropriate when it was still uncertain whether an early adjustment of the controversy was attainable.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*, March 11.—The real offender is Canada. Its interests are near at hand. Its railroads and trade are dependent upon privileges which exist at the pleasure of the United States. Canada will not long persist in refusing the *modus vivendi* demanded for the protection of our seal fisheries when shipments in bond are stopped and every freight car is required to pay duty at the frontier. American railroads will profit by what Canadian lines lose, and a demonstration of the power of the United States, made peacefully and by means which preclude a hostile

collision, will convince Canada that even the United States may be taxed beyond endurance. For such a purpose Senator Morgan's Bill suspending the privileges now enjoyed under Article 29 of the Treaty of Washington is likely to be far more efficacious than the seizure of vessels on the high seas under circumstances which England is certain to resent. Even without new legislation, the President already has powers which he can use and should use in order to show once for all that the property rights of the United States cannot be attacked without prompt reprisal and retaliation. This should fall, not on the British flag, but on Canada, the true obstacle to a prompt, peaceful, and honorable solution of the issue involved in the protection of our seal fisheries in Bering Sea.

*Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.)*, March 12.—The Bering Sea question has been made to assume, at the very moment when it was believed to be in fair and certain way of honorable and amicable settlement, a serious aspect. It is only proper to say that there has been, there is, no other warrant, cause, or excuse for this changed appearance of the matter than such as pernicious political expediency has suggested or demanded. The Tory Government of Great Britain stands facing its vast and dissatisfied constituency without a single issue upon which it can confidently rely for support in the rapidly approaching Parliamentary elections. In this emergency the Tory chief, Lord Salisbury, has not hesitated to resort to that demagogic device, a warlike front and swashbuckler port and mien, which has long been a favorite one with such British politicians as have suddenly found themselves poised upon the ragged edge of popular disfavor and threatened with defeat.

*Boston Journal (Rep.)*, March 11.—For many years English naval and military preparations have been going on in Canada, in the West Indies, in British Columbia, as if war with the United States were not only possible but inevitable. A thoughtful person who takes the map and studies the chain of British forts and dockyards and coaling stations strung along our Atlantic seaboard from Halifax southward to Bermuda, Jamaica, and across the Gulf of Mexico, will find abundant material for profound reflection. These preparations for war were made with a purpose. It is not necessary for the protection of an insignificant group of islets like Bermuda that it should be elaborately fortified and converted into one of the most important naval stations that Great Britain possesses in foreign waters. It is not necessary that little St. Lucia, on whose mountain sides a goat can hardly find foothold, should be covered with steel cannon and hedged about with submarine torpedoes. These extraordinary preparations were made with one single purpose. They reflect the feeling of the British Government and of large portions of the British people. They are a menace to our peace, which a proud and sensitive nation would never have permitted. But with our accustomed fatuity we have let these things go on before our eyes, while our own few scattered guns have gone to rust, and our defenses crumbled. These Bering seals may be the final instrumentality of a rather rude awakening.

*San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.)*, March 8.—Salisbury's proposition to aid in patrolling a belt of water thirty miles in width around the Pribylov Islands savors decidedly of impertinence. He knows perfectly well that the pelagic sealing of which the United States complains is done much farther from these islands than thirty miles, and that his proposal is utterly valueless to protect the seals from the Victorian sealers, who capture them while swimming between the mainland and the islands where their rookeries are. He might as well talk about the marine league as about the thirty-mile belt. What the United States wants and what she will insist on is the absolute stoppage of all sealing in Bering Sea until such time as the seals may be restored to their



former numbers, and this, of course, must include pelagic as well as land sealing. We have a right to the Pribylov Islands and to the fur seals which make them valuable, but if we are going to permit the fur seals to be all killed off before they can reach the islands we might as well abandon the islands. Whether Bering Sea is a closed or open sea is a matter to be decided by arbitration, but in the meantime we purpose protecting the fur seals from poachers, no matter whether the seals be swimming in Bering Sea or herding on the shores of the Pribylov Islands.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), March 13.*—Senator Sherman goes to the heart of the contention when he says that a war or even a dispute between the United States and Great Britain over a cause so trivial as one year's seal fishing would be a crime against civilization, and that it is the highest folly to allow the cupidity of a few vessel-owners pending arbitration to disturb the peace and amity of two great nations. These sensible remarks show the triviality of the cause upon which the matter of arbitration has been brought to a standstill, as well as the injustice and folly of allowing poachers to kill seals while arbitrators negotiate an arrangement for their protection. Lord Salisbury should read Sherman's sensible interview if he wants to get a full view of the absurdity of arbitrating to save a seal fishery that is to be destroyed while the arbitration is in progress.

*New York Sun (Dem.), March 15.*—Has any person whose opinion in matters of international law is worth a rap the slightest doubt as to what will be the decision of an international tribunal on the claim of exclusive ownership of a part of the North Pacific Ocean, in area twice as large as the Caribbean and larger than the Mediterranean Sea? A hundred to one that the decision of the arbitrators is against us on the question or claim involved in the first, second, third, and fourth points [of the arbitration treaty]. And yet even if it should be for us, even if the finding of the Paris tribunal should establish our exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of Bering Sea, the fur seal would be just as much at the mercy of the pelagic butchers as soon as that animal passed the Aleutian line on its annual circuit of migration. The fifth point attempts to establish a property right in the seals; to treat the creatures not as *fera natura*, which they are, as much as are whales, or shad, or codfish, or wild ducks, but as something which the United States Government can follow and protect and regulate beyond the limits of its territory as it follows and protects its own citizens or its ships. Does any sane person doubt that the decision of the Paris arbitrators on this point will be prompt, and promptly adverse? What, then, will be gained for the preservation of the fur seal, the main purpose of the remarkable treaty which the Senate is asked to ratify?

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), March 10.*—The feeble jingoism which tries to break out now and then is too absurd to constitute a day's sensation. The talk of retaliating upon Canada, of interrupting trade and the like, is nonsensical. As a mere instrument of annoyance it is not worth considering. Such a policy could become respectable only if it should lead to war. The people of this country certainly do not want war. If the time ever comes when a forcible trial of conclusions with Great Britain would be approved, the time must be when we are a little better prepared for it. Nor do the English want war. The care with which they keep out of belligerent entanglements with the continent hard by shows no disposition to rush into a fight across an ocean. The best thing for the Senate and Salisbury to do is to leave off their grimaces and begin with the arbitration.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), March 12.*—It is surely only common equity that when two nations shall agree to refer to arbitrators questions touching a material interest, each shall abstain from impairing that interest pending

arbitration. We have been put in this predicament by the dullness or fatuity of Mr. Blaine in signing the preamble treaty providing for arbitration without exacting in advance consent of England to extension of the *modus vivendi*. We have now to demand menacingly what common sense in statesmanship could have secured without difficulty.

*Boston Pilot (Irish organ), March 12.*—The measures may have to be extreme, for the British Tory cannot or will not understand American sentiment on National questions. The bugaboo of the "Irish vote" perpetually blinds his not over-keen perceptions. If a Democratic President gives his walking papers to a meddlesome British Minister, it is because he wants to catch that omnipotent vote. If a Republican President stands by an honest American representative, assailed by the enemies of his country, Chilian, English, or Mugwump, again it is done to please the Irish vote. The dolts cannot comprehend that there is no fishing for votes at all in the matter, or, if there be, that it is the American vote that is sought to be conciliated—the vote that was felt in 1776 and 1812, and that is always sure to be cast solidly on one side when the question is between America and her natural enemy.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), March 10.*—Among the various methods of meeting the emergency the most fantastic is that proposed by Senator Morgan of Alabama. His plan is to go on and ratify the treaty of arbitration, but to "retaliate" by suspending the privilege of bonded transportation of Canadian goods over our territory. This would be cutting off our nose to spite our face. It is an advantage to American railroads to carry Canadian goods from the seaboard to inland Canadian points. All that we can do is to drive such business away from New York, Boston, and Portland to Halifax. Goods landed at New York destined for Manitoba may pay freight money to American railroads for eighteen hundred miles. If destined for British Columbia, they may pay for a correspondingly larger distance. There was a time when such a threat as that now proposed would have been less puerile. That was before Canada had a transcontinental railway of her own.

*Chicago Daily News (Ind.), March 11.*—The recent appeal to the United States Supreme Court by the British Government postponed for many months the signing of arbitration papers. Now that these papers are signed Lord Salisbury declines to renew the *modus vivendi* for this season while arbitration proceedings are in progress. If he insists on this refusal it is not hard to predict that our Government may be obliged to resort to stern measures to protect its rights on the fishing grounds. A single season's poaching might result in complications that would take the question out of diplomacy and cause an open rupture.

*Courrier des Etats Unis (New York), March 13.*—We should feel some anxiety at the turn which the dispute between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Bering Sea fisheries has taken, if we were not in America and at the beginning of an electoral campaign which promises from now on to be warm and animated. We see, on one side, the United States showing her teeth to England, and on the other side England showing her teeth to America, and both with the same object, to intimidate each other—at least, so it appears—and force each other to make reciprocal concessions in the international matter under discussion. In fact, however, although there is a certain quantity of truth in this explanation, the manifestation of teeth on both sides has a much more serious purpose. For England the object is to arouse a movement of jingoism by making a show of firmness toward the United States, in order to revive popularity for the Tory Government which is tottering, and thus save the Salisbury Ministry from the fall with which it is threatened. For the United States the great thing is, using a picturesque expression in fashion on this side of the Atlantic, to twist a little the British lion's tail, and

make him howl, in order to procure material for heroic passages in the proclamations, manifestoes, and other documents wherewith the party in power is, according to ancient and solemn usage, about to recommend to the electors the reflection of the present incumbent.

*Toronto World, March 10.*—Would the Republican papers of New York kindly allow us to breathe and remain unobtrusively on the face of the earth? In regard to the threats let it be said right here that we are not of the breed to be bullied or coerced. Neither our Government nor our people are hostile to our cousins to the south. In that pursuit of happiness which their Constitution accords as a right to all men, our path may sometimes cross theirs, but they are big enough and ought to be manly and philosophic enough to bear it without a resort to bluster. And finally, let it also be said here and now, that any incidental advantage that Canada possesses in respect to railway traffic with the United States is not regarded here as due to the generous largess of the hand that gave us the McKinley Bill, but is entirely owing to the fact that it is mutually advantageous.

#### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS REPUBLICAN RIVALS.

*From the platform of the Indiana Republican Convention, March 10.*—We indorse the brilliant Administration of Benjamin Harrison, under which the country has prospered, the rights of American citizens abroad are maintained, the bonded debt of the United States has been rapidly extinguished, and the revenues collected with diminished cost to the people and without corruption in any branch of the public service. President Harrison has discharged his high duties in the spirit of a lofty patriotism and with a conscientious regard for the rights of all our people. That such a condition of affairs may continue to prevail, we urge his renomination by the National Convention in Minneapolis. He has lifted the Nation higher in greatness, power, and dignity, and we instruct the delegates this day elected to give him their earnest and unswerving support by working and voting for his renomination so long as his name is before the Convention. Thus and thus only will they ratify the will of the Republicans of Indiana, already pronounced.

*Chicago Tribune (Rep.), March 2.*—There is no question on the part of the majority of the Republican voters of the United States that President Harrison should be renominated. The great preponderance of Republican sentiment is in his favor. His renomination is the natural and logical outcome of the political situation as it will appear in Minneapolis in June. He ought to be renominated because he has filled the office of President with credit, not only to himself, but to his party. It is time, therefore, to call a halt upon foolish diversions, side-shows, and self-nominations. Already three gentlemen have taken the extraordinary course of nominating themselves as candidates, not upon the entreaty of the Nation, the State, or even a ward club, but upon their own yearning, backed by the little clique of officeholders who owe their places to them, or fancy that they do. This is the merest child's play, and it ought to be stopped.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), March 12.*—The Republican Presidential result of the week is the instruction of the delegates-at-large from two States for Harrison. These are Texas and Indiana. This makes four State Conventions that have declared in favor of the renomination of the President—Mississippi and Louisiana being the other two. As all the district delegates in Indiana have been appointed and instructed to support him in the Minneapolis Convention, the President is assured of a solid delegation from his own State. The instruction of the 5th District delegates from Kansas and the passage of resolutions by county conventions in Iowa in the same line

are additional evidences of the strength of the President with the Republican party. Up to the present time Pennsylvania has the undivided honor of having instructed delegates for any other candidate, and the indications are that it will continue to hold the distinction.

#### THE ALGER BOOM.

*From an interview with Russell A. Alger, March 9.*—The ambition to aspire to the Presidency is the right of the American citizen, the bright hope of every American boy. In becoming a candidate I am but exercising the highest privilege of an American. . . . I have received letters from Southern Republicans asking me if I am prepared to use money to assist my candidacy. To all these letters I have replied very emphatically that I shall do nothing of the kind. I would not spend money to assist me if I knew that it would make me President to-morrow.

*Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph (Rep.), March 10.*—Gen. Russell A. Alger, having yielded to the importunities of his friends and having placed himself in their hands, has come out with a declaration of principles showing on what grounds he seeks a nomination for the office of President of the United States of America. Prominent among these principles is a determination that, while he himself is willing to be in that position, he intends to put no money whatever in the hands of his friends. This will settle what few chances General Alger had, for there is good reason for the belief that the friends who were so anxious for him to be a candidate regarded General Alger's barrel as of more importance than General Alger. The barrel being eliminated, the General himself is counted out. Alger's candidacy, according to his own statement, does not mean that either he or his friends are dissatisfied with President Harrison's Administration. On the contrary, the General admits that the present Executive "has made a good President, but," says he, "it is the right of every American citizen to aspire to the Presidency, and I am an aspirant." That is Alger's own view, but the view of his friends is that the introduction of a well-filled barrel into the ante-convention campaign adds greatly to the interest of the occasion. Indeed, the General says that he has received many letters from his Southern friends, asking if he is prepared to use money to assist his candidacy. To these disinterested individuals the General's decision in the negative must come as a great discouragement and as a first-class ardor-cooler.

*New York Sun (Dem.), March 14.*—The Philadelphia *Telegraph* hypothetically takes Gen. Russell A. Alger at his own estimate and proceeds to register this opinion:

General Alger may be as brave, loyal, and brilliant a soldier as he claims to be. There is no desire to deprive him of a single plume of military honor fairly won. His military record may be perfect; yet he may not be the sort of a man or politician that the country wants for President. The chances of success at the polls in November are not so many and great as to warrant the Republican party taking big risks by nominating a second or third-rate man and politician. Only a first-rate man will be available, and General Alger has done nothing since the war, said nothing, to indicate that he is of the latter class. He is a very rich man, and he may have been an excellent soldier; but he has never, anywhere, shown his ability to rise above the level of practical politics.

Add to this the simple statement that Gen. Russell A. Alger is a humbug, and enough has been said.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), March 9.*—If General Alger did not know how he came to be discharged [from the army] he must have supposed himself to be dead or retired, or still in the service, since everybody who has been once in the service must remain there till he is dead or retired or discharged, honorably or dishonorably. Now, if General Alger should happen to be nominated, he would be asked over and over again in which of those conditions he supposed himself to be during the twenty-four or twenty-five years subsequent to the Winchester campaign. And to this ques-

tion there would be no answer except Olympian laughter.

#### SENATOR CULLOM'S CANDIDACY—AN ASPIRATION NOT TO BE DESPISED.

*Chicago Times (Dem.), March 9.*—It is well understood that Brother Cullom has his lightning-rods in repair and stretching to the political heavens in Minneapolis. His bonnet is melodious with the humming of a bee that may yet sing for a few months. And Mr. Cullom's ambition is laudable. He has no reason to suspect his incapacity in view of the littleness that has been oft elevated by his partisans. Where Rutherford B. has sat would not seem too large a place for the putative half-father of the Interstate Commerce Bill.

#### AN EMBARRASSING QUESTION FOR THE "HERALD'S" CANDIDATE.

*New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), March 10.*—The esteemed New York *Herald* affects to believe that there will be much discussion in the National Republican Convention, and, in looking about for a compromise candidate, suggests Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Reid could fry the fat out of the corporations, but could he create the necessary enthusiasm in the ranks of Labor? This is an important point to consider.

#### MR. CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY.

[A letter from ex-President Cleveland to Gen. Edward S. Bragg was made public last Tuesday, in which Mr. Cleveland replied to the direct question whether he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination. "I cannot," he said, "refrain from declaring to you that my experience in the great office of President of the United States has so impressed me with the solemnity of the trust and its awful responsibilities that I cannot bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion." He added that he could not lead and push "a self-seeking canvass for the Presidential nomination," and that "this is a time for Democratic thoughtfulness and deliberation not only as to candidates but concerning party action upon questions of immense interest to the patriotic and intelligent voters of the land, who watch for an assurance of safety as the price of their confidence and support."]

*New York Morning Advertiser (Ind.-Dem.), March 15.*—This is not the message Mr. Cleveland should have sent to his party. He has been twice honored by a nomination for the Presidency, and once elected. He should let that suffice. Aside from the proposition that Mr. Cleveland has received all he is entitled to comes the question of graver importance to the Democratic party: Can he be nominated and elected? As for his nomination, he will go into the Convention with the regular delegation from his own State solidly against him. True, this delegation was "Machine" made, but that very fact lessens the probability of its going over to Mr. Cleveland under any circumstances. But should he be nominated, his election is extremely doubtful. The Empire State, upon which the Democratic party depends for success, is almost certain to go against him. As a Presidential candidate he would increase, rather than allay, the animosities which at present exist in the party in this State. In view of these facts, the letter Mr. Cleveland should have written was one withdrawing unconditionally from the race.

*New York Times (Ind.), March 15.*—Were the voters of the Democratic party "wholly free" to declare to-day their choice for the Presidency, they would by a vast preponderance name Grover Cleveland. Against artificial hindrances to their free choice they are now rising up, and long before the Convention meets their liberty to name the candidate of their preference will have been established.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), March 15.*—Mr. Cleveland in his letter to General Bragg does not announce himself as a candidate for the

Presidency, but more than insinuates that a sense of duty might make "private and personal considerations entirely irrelevant" to him. The purport of the letter is not doubtful. Mr. Cleveland is fairly "in the hands of his friends." We particularly commend to Senator Hill's attention the ex-President's statement that this high office is not "something to be won by personal strife and active self-assertion." This is certainly a home thrust.

*From an interview with Henry Watterson, March 11.*—The nomination must come West, or go to Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or Maryland. If we could not elect Mr. Cleveland in 1888, when he was in the White House and when we had all the outer forms and shows of harmony in the State of New York, what chance would we have against the present vehement opposition? In the face of the New York schism it seems to me his nomination would be sheer suicide, and I have so much respect for his sense of dignity and honor that I take it for granted that he will in due time withdraw his name.

*From an interview with Allen G. Thurman, communicated to the New York Times (March 12) by a personal friend of Mr. Thurman's.*—Beyond all doubt Mr. Cleveland to-day represents the best interests of the country to a greater degree than is enjoyed by any living Democrat. With the people—the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the laboring man, as well as the manufacturer—he is strong where other Democrats, possibly more brilliant, more successful, so far as politics enter into and make what is by some regarded as statesmanship, are weak and wavering. Mr. Cleveland gave to the country an Administration that for straightforward and rigid honesty of purpose has never been surpassed and seldom equaled. The very best element in the Republican party has been honest enough to concede this upon more than one occasion. There is, to my mind, but one alternative. The duty of the Democratic party is plain. In the event that Mr. Cleveland allows his name to be presented before the Chicago Convention, the right thing to do would be to nominate him by acclamation and leave the result to the people, for by them must the victory be won. The logic of the situation points in that direction, and it is manifest that with the people, regardless of party, Grover Cleveland is stronger than four years or eight years ago.

#### SILVER.

*From an open letter on the silver question from ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard, March 14.*—I cannot sufficiently express my amazement and sorrow to see men of the Democratic party now hastening to adopt these dangerous fallacies and clothing their honored party with such cast-off, diseased, and fatal garments, and to impede its march to power and usefulness by such balls and chains of suicidal error. I don't pretend to read between the lines of the late votes and action in the House of Representatives; if it means shrewd and cunning finesse, the strategy of concealed motive, I can only say that it is playing with the fire, and is treating a question of the gravest public import in an unworthy manner; but, if the votes mean what they say on their printed face, then, I say, the hour has struck for the Democratic masses to arouse themselves and examine their individual consciences and sense of duty to the country, and to realize that *salus populi suprema est lex* is the rallying cry of true Democracy everywhere—and not of Democrats alone, but of all other patriots to whom parties are but means to an end, and that end the safety and welfare of the country. Full well am I assured that the true Democracy will never permit their party organization to be so misled as to become an instrumentality of injury and wrong to the country.

*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), March 10.*—The *Sentinel* has opposed the passage of a free coinage bill by the House of Representatives because it is a useless move so far as



securing a law is concerned, and one that will very probably array New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and certainly Massachusetts and Rhode Island, against us in the coming National election. If, however, the Democratic House is determined to pass the bill it will be wise to get through with it at once and proceed to necessary tariff legislation. Leaving the Eastern States out of consideration the sixty-four votes necessary to elect, in addition to the solid South, must be had from the following States: Indiana, 15; Illinois, 24; Iowa, 13; Wisconsin, 12; Colorado, 4; Montana, 3; Michigan, 6. None of these can be carried without aggressive tariff legislation. If the line of battle is to be changed, change it quickly and locate it in the most favorable position. One mistake is as much as we can stand. Do not add any more to it.

*Philadelphia Record (Dem.), March 12.*—The Boston Transcript (Ind.) insists that Hon. Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, "is the most interesting figure in Congress to-day." It lauds his method of bringing the soldiers to think on the question of their personal interest in seventy-cent dollars, and his shrewd attempt to "smoke out" Senator Hill on the silver question. One thing is certain: Mr. Harter has the courage of his convictions. Believing in honest money and revenue reform, he is doing his utmost to promote legislation in harmony with his belief, and he is consequently making himself a thorn in the side of trimmers and opportunists who have no principles to tie to.

*New York World (Dem.), March 11.*—The Republican silver law grinds out and turns into circulation paper representatives of seventy-cent silver dollars, equaling in yearly issue the value of the entire silver product of the country. And yet the organs of that party have the gall to picture the President who signed this act standing up as the bulwark of "honest money."

*New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), March 12.*—The Democratic party is rendered indestructible by its very nature. It may undergo temporary transformations, and may commit great blunders, but eventually it will always return to its business of serving the masses by defending the general interests against selfish interests. Perhaps it is due to the nature of the party that it suffers the greater share of the injury occasioned by a lack of general information touching economic matters, and that its demagogues are quicker to champion the prejudiced notions growing out of such a condition; but this is poor consolation at present. The politicians have already been taught by defeat to be cautious in dealing with the silver question. But the masses of the Democracy are yet to be educated to an understanding of the question. Here is a difficult task, and much time may be required for it. Meanwhile the party must and will be made powerless for evil at the ballot-box. The happiness of the country is too well protected to admit of the possibility that the country can be sacrificed to the silver madness.

*National View (Washington), March 12.*—The friends of silver do not want depreciation. That is not in their vocabulary, nor does it at all follow that it will occur under free coinage. This is a contingency founded on a mere assumption, designed as a scare, and it amounts to nothing more. On the other hand, appreciation is one of the prime objects, and a sure result, of putting silver on an equality with gold. The gold standard people would depreciate its value by their contracted policy which only tends to debase it. Against that all honest, fair-minded men should protest with might and main. Why should silver, the standard money of the country for eighty years, be ostracised just to satisfy the selfish greed and monopolizing disposition of a class of money manipulators who happen to be more interested in a gold standard, and the profits which arise from this partial money system, than in silver as a money metal? There is no good reason

in the world, while every consideration of justice, fair play, and common weal combine to urge its adoption.

#### THE PRESIDENT IGNORES AN AFRO-AMERICAN REQUEST.

*New York Age (Colored), March 12.*—The Judgeship which the race asked President Harrison to give it in making up the new Court of nine created by the act of the 51st Congress, and which the President promised to consider, has faded away as a song that is sung, as a tale that is told, as a dream that is dreamed with a string to it. The entire nine Judges have been appointed and the loyal Afro-American is not in it. The Atlanta Constitution and others of its tribe may hump itself with a great hump, after the fashion of prophets who guess at what will happen with their eyes shut. The request that President Harrison give us one of these nine Judges was first made in the Age. Our newspapers at once saw the importance and justice of the suggestion and took up the matter all along the line. The suggestion was as seed falling upon Yazoo bottom soil. At the March meeting of the Afro-American Press Association at Cincinnati, and at the July meeting of the Afro-American League at Knoxville, the wisdom, the justice, and the policy of giving Afro-Americans one of these nine Judges was unanimously indorsed and many independent organizations throughout the Republic have indorsed the suggestion; but President Harrison refused to consider favorably the suggestion, although he appointed two young Democrats unknown outside of their respective States, and several Republicans with even less to recommend them. The President made six appointments at one time, and the other three in small sections, so that when the last of the nine was made few people outside of newspaper offices knew it. It was a sharp way to do a dull, ordinary thing. We shall some day have a President of the United States who will not be afraid to give the eight millions of Afro-Americans representation in the public service commensurate with party strength and their influence.

THE RETURNING MUGWUMPS, AND HOW TO RECEIVE THEM.—The Tribune is not disposed to allow the Times to enter peaceably into coöperation with the Republican party, and grossly refers to "the usual ball-and-socket gesture with its off hind leg toward the Republican party." We admit the ball-and-socket gesture of the Times, but why should the Tribune use the ball-and-socket movement on the Times which is loose in the pasture and making for the place where the top rail is off the fence? If the Mugwumps head a procession into the Republican party, all we ask is that they shall come without a brass band, and take the back seats quietly. They are under great pressure and depression. It is a sad spectacle to behold the agony of sinners, but we would not club a Mugwump away from the mourners' bench. The Times and Post and Harper's will be whooping for Harrison before midsummer, and it's all right. We only stipulate that they shall not claim before the 4th of July to be original Harrison men. They should go quietly into the Freshman class and not undertake to carry canes before the first month with the letter "H" in it.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), March 10.*

THE SCARCITY OF DEMOCRATIC TOWNS IN NEW YORK.—We wonder if those who have been prating so much about Republican gains are aware how scarce Democratic towns are in this State. If not, this little table, based on the election returns of 1888, may open their eyes a little. [The table shows totals of 709 Republican towns and 216 Democratic towns.] It will thus be seen that in fifty-seven counties of the State, New York and Kings being excluded, there are but 216 Democratic towns all told, and that there is a Democratic excess in only the counties of Chemung, Greene, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Scho-

harie, Seneca, Sullivan, and Westchester. It may be added that in all the cities of these fifty-seven counties they only carried about 73 wards, making a total of 290 wards and towns.—*Buffalo Evening News (Rep.), March 11.*

SENATOR HILL FORESEES SWEET CONCORD FOR THE DEMOCRACY.—Thanking the assemblage for its cordial welcome, the Senator said that he recognized it as a greeting to the lion-hearted and unterrified Democracy of the Empire State. [Applause and cheers.] He said that he was here to say that the Democracy of New York was never in better condition. [Cheers.] The representatives of the Democratic party would soon assemble to choose a leader. All good Democrats would rejoice in whatever choice they made, in whatever platform they adopted.—*New York Sun's report (March 15) of Senator Hill's remarks at Knoxville, Tenn.*

#### FOREIGN MATTERS.

##### THE BRANDENBURG SPEECH—LEADING EUROPEAN OPINION.

[The article below from the Cologne Gazette is the one for which that journal is to be prosecuted for *lese-majesté*. The Cologne Gazette is probably the most respected daily newspaper in the German Empire. The article is thoroughly representative of independent sentiment in Germany.]

*Cologne Gazette, Feb. 26.*—It must be said with frankness that the Emperor's latest speech has excited a marked uneasiness in the circles of those who are persuaded of the necessity of a strong monarchy. It was a well-nigh inexhaustible capital of love, veneration, and gratitude which the great and good Emperor William I. left behind him to his grandson as a dearly-bought heritage. Those who believe that a strong, militant central power, removed from the influence of ebullitions and caprices of the hour, is a requirement of our domestic circumstances and foreign relations, have observed with pained solicitude that this precious heritage, representing the combined results of the life-work of mighty men laboring in the cause of national ideals, has been gradually melting away in the last years. We shall not recall one by one the occasions that have led to a weakening of the proud supremacy of the monarchical idea in the minds of the German people. We prefer to remember that in the last few weeks half-dead hopes began to revive. It was much commented on, and regarded as an encouraging thing, that throughout the fierce conflict on the school question the Emperor did not by word or deed pronounce for one side or the other. People said that Germany could endure the spectacle, though this issue should cause Zedlitz by the dozens to stumble headlong; but that the monarchy must not be involved in this conflict of antagonistic principles and parties. Out of this fond dream the friends of the monarchy have been frightened, by the latest developments, in the most disagreeable manner. It is as if a movement were set afoot affecting our rulers, proceeding from established convictions and from keen perceptions as to the consequences of their own utterances and actions. Everything is done that can possibly alienate the moderate politicians, and then it is marveled at that the bayonets of the Liberal Opposition advance flashing in the sun. The constancy of those Germans who regard liberty of opinion and the preservation of national sentiment as of prime importance is put sorely to the test by feeble yieldings to *Polonismus* and *Ultramontanism*; and then it is not comprehended why men who for decades had the courage to exercise their independence as friends of the Government in the face of hatred and abuse, also have the courage to interpose the shield of conviction against an erring Administration. From this point of view the present situation is such as to depress and discourage; the tender buds of hope which were about to open have been nipped by a severe spring frost. But from another point of view each occurrence that clears away ob-

scurities is as a call for action, as a signal for gathering throughout the land. The campaign against reaction and dilettanteism, after all the social and economic battles that have been fought, is welcomed as setting afoot a new move in our public life. This view is the right one, and we believe the new tendency will gain strength in the immediate future. The importance of the opposition that we have to overcome will gradually be correctly estimated, and in order to crush the resistance, strenuous appeal will be made to the noblest instincts of the nation. People begin to perceive the danger that menaces our Fatherland, and this knowledge spurs the most cheerful optimists and the idliest citizens to self-sacrificing activity. Only the personal endeavors of independent citizens can render secure those national possessions, those rights of opinion, whose careful preservation we have been accustomed to look for from the Government. Perhaps it is best so; for in the long run the destinies of nations are not determined by the genius of individual great men, but by the character and devotion of the leading classes. If we permit ourselves to be indifferent to the fact that the night of reaction is upon Germany, we shall deserve to reap the consequences in Ultramontane science, art, and literature. We should have been thankful to the Emperor if he had dissipated the doubts by a frank word; we are thankful to him that he has aroused men's minds by a bold declaration which can be interpreted only as unequivocal advocacy of the School Bill. It is now the duty of the citizens to set at work in meetings, in the press, and in the Legislature all available moral and legal agencies for defeating measures that they deem unwholesome, and to break the influence of the men who are known as important advisers of our Emperor. The earnest efforts of the Emperor for the welfare of the people must, at the same time, be warmly recognized. We shall have the courage of our convictions, but we hope that after a season of conflict and misunderstanding we shall meet the Emperor again on the ground of common opinion. Let not our faith in the noble aims of the Emperor be shaken, but let us give to the Emperor ability to look into the spirit of the German people, and then to make his course harmonize with the great tendency of the national sentiment. We shall remain in the country and wage a straightforward opposition.

*Vienna Tagblatt*, Feb. 26.—All malcontents should emigrate—at least so says the German Emperor. But who is not discontented in Germany since the Emperor William has been on the throne? The Conservatives were dissatisfied when he appointed Dr. Miquel to be a Minister, the *bourgeoisie* was dissatisfied after the laborers' decree, the millions of Prince Bismarck's partisans were dissatisfied when the great Chancellor was dismissed, the Progressist party and the National Liberals are dissatisfied with the education laws, the great mass of the people, which belongs to the Social Democracy, is always dissatisfied. Who would remain in Germany if all these malcontents acted upon the Emperor's advice and left the country? Kaiser Wilhelm II. would remain alone in his vast Empire, and then he would himself be dissatisfied, and have to follow the other malcontents. The Emperor William, in his speech, appealed to Providence in a very unusual way when he spoke of "our old ally of Rossbach and Donnwitz." Where the fear of God and pious custom prevail, Providence has never been spoken of as an ally. Nor ought the Kaiser to place himself on a footing of equality with the Almighty. We all pray for divine protection, but nobody presumes to think that the Almighty is his ally. If the speech of the German Emperor is not calculated to foster loyalty in Germany, neither are phrases such as the above of nature to promote piety and the fear of God amongst the masses.

*L'Echo de Paris* (Paris), Feb. 28.—Though William II. has spoken several times with incomparable force and potency, he reserved

his most splendid phrases and noblest conceptions for the Diet of Brandenburg. To that body he said: "Let all the discontented people who calumniate us wipe from their shoes the German dust and thus escape from our miserable condition. In that way they will be satisfied, and at the same time will leave us in a state of contentment!" What a conception of genius! There is no need of seeking further for solutions of the great political and moral problems. Solutions of them all have been discovered by William. Those who in Germany think that all is not going on in the best way in the most fortunate of empires have only to go away. That is not very difficult. This is what William calls a "time of transition"; others would say a "time of emigration." He is very amiable toward his subjects, is the German Emperor. He went on to say: "Germany is gradually emerging from infancy. She is now about to enter on the period of youth. It would be well, therefore, if we freed ourselves from infant maladies." Right again is His Majesty. How exactly he states the situation. Undoubtedly, before William, Germany was in its infancy. In painting, the masters of Düsseldorf and Munich were children; in music, Hayden, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Wagner were children; in literature, Goethe and Schiller were children; in the military art, Frederick the Great and Moltke were children; finally, in diplomacy, Bismarck was a child, a poor little innocent, without will, or force, or ideas. Very touching are the Emperor's allusions to an "old ally" of the Brandenburgers. "As an aid to me in the path I am pursuing are my feelings of Responsibility towards our Supreme Master, who is enthroned on high, and my conviction that our old ally at Rossbach and Donnwitz will never abandon me. He has so constantly aided the cause of Brandenburg and my house that we cannot believe that He has done all this for no purpose." Fortunate indeed is the German Empire in having an Infallible Emperor!

*Pall Mall Budget* (London), March 3.—The Emperor is, according to his own account, going straight ahead, hand in hand with his "old ally," towards the political Pacific. It may be so; but the journey will be a long one. The latest speech of the shouting Emperor may have pleased his "brave Brandenburgers," but it seems to have caused profound uneasiness to most of his subjects elsewhere. He is going to undermine Socialism by "confessional" teaching in the schools; but meanwhile Socialist crowds are surging beneath his palace windows clamoring for bread. He wants the "grumblers" to "shake the dust of Germany off their shoes"; but the grumblers include, at least, half of his subjects, and (says one of the Berlin correspondents) should Prince Bismarck appear in the Upper House, "he would at once find himself at the head of the most powerful party known in Germany for twenty years." Unless, then, all the omens are very misleading, the Emperor has some rough places yet to pass before he gains a sight of the *stiltes Meer*.

#### THE DOWNFALL OF MERCIER.

*Toronto Week*, March 11.—The whole Dominion is ringing with the news of the triumph of the De Boucherville Government and the defeat of the Mercier party by an overwhelming majority in the Province of Quebec. Until very recently the indications, as we were able to read them, did not lead us to look for so decisive a result. But within the last two or three weeks the symptoms of a general revulsion against Mercierism have been marked. As the proofs of his dishonesty have been more glaringly displayed, the tendency has been to lose sight of the constitutional question, and when on Sunday last the pulpits sent forth their denunciations, the issue was no longer in doubt. Mercier's own familiar friends, the prelate and curé, had evidently risen up against him, and the result was virtually predetermined. All friends of honest government must be glad that "boodling" is so sternly rebuked, and that one whose personal integrity is above

suspicion is at the head of affairs in Quebec, though many will not cease to regret and to deprecate the means by which the change has been brought about.

*Toronto Empire*, March 10.—Retribution has fallen in deserved and crushing weight upon the man who has dragged the name of Canada and Quebec in the mire of his utter corruption. Still he had some good qualities, though they are not easy to find. Otherwise he could hardly have drawn to himself such enthusiastic support as he for so long a period received. Eloquence had a great effect, but then most French-Canadians have that gift more or less; suavity of manner and adroitness of address no doubt had considerable weight; prestige from continued victory and the glamor of external honors had much to do with it; whilst the adhesive quality of boodles in drawing together a clever band of scheming scoundrels had still further and greater influence. But take the career of Mercier as a whole and it is a remarkable one, unique alike in its inception, progress, and termination. Many a moral can be pointed from the record of his life, and probably will be through our future history, but none more strongly than that involved in the wholesale overthrow of corruption on the 8th of March by the population of the Province of Quebec.

*Chicago Daily News*, March 10.—Ex-Premier Mercier's final overthrow in Quebec has points of interest to the people of this country as well as to Canadians. Quebec has once more passed under Conservative rule and will be ruled by a Government in sympathy with the Federal Government at Ottawa, and this means that the threats of annexation freely used by Mercier in his war with the Dominion Government have been repudiated by the people of the Province. Eastern Canada returns to its natural allegiance to fogysm. The clean sweep by the Conservative candidates leaves nothing to be desired from a non-progressive point of view. Mercier swamped himself and his party by the most unblushing corruption. His opportunities were immense. Had he been honest he might not only have given Quebec a Liberal Government indefinitely, but might have hastened the predicted ascendancy of the French over the English on soil that is English by conquest only. He was the high priest of French "nationalism" in Canada, and was, moreover, a special favorite of Rome, which granted him honors such as no contemporary layman has received. But to-day Mercier is not only overwhelmingly defeated, but disgraced. His lease of power bankrupted an already impoverished Province. So scandalous was the corruption of his Government that it may be impossible to prevent criminal proceedings against him and his late colleagues. In the election just held he sought to return to power on a wave of "nationalism" and made no defense of the boodling charges. His defeat was brought about by the neutrality of the Church, which could not support immorality, and so left its quondam ally to shift for himself. The immediate effect of the Conservative triumph in Quebec will be to strengthen still more the Tory grasp on Dominion affairs. Recent bye-elections in different parts of Canada show reactionary tendencies, and the Liberals have steadily lost seats to the Tories. This, with the Quebec change of government, gives the non-progressive party of the late Sir John Macdonald control of Canadian affairs indefinitely.

#### FINANCIERING AND REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS IN BRAZIL.

*Rio News* (Rio de Janeiro), Jan. 19.—The financial questions of the hour are still engaging much attention, in spite of the heat and the antipathy which many are beginning to feel against the political puerilities which seem to engage so much official attention. In Congress a strong party now favors the assumption by the National Government of the whole bank circulation, and it is not at all unlikely that this policy will soon prevail. We have always



advocated a decentralized bank issue, just as we believe in a decentralized form of government, but we confess that neither of these ideas is likely to prove successful in Brazil. The attempt to organize a federal republic was a failure from its inception, because its organizers were ignorant of the very first principles of republicanism and were unable to keep their hands away from the exercise of absolute power. What they organized was a centralized form of republican government under the delusion that they had created a federation of independent States. In their banking system they have done exactly the same thing. They have organized a scheme of centralized banking under the idea that it is a decentralized national system. This system has been modified to suit the purposes of one man, and his word has been, until very lately, the law governing the whole organization. Just how far the contradictory and ineffective laws regulating the emission of paper money have been observed, no one knows; but we do know that the same issue has attained enormous proportions, and that it has not always been made strictly in accordance with the law and with sound banking principles. On the 13th the *Jornal de Commercio* published an article based on the statements received from a trustworthy source, to the effect that the Barao de Lucena permitted three banks—*Republica*, *Credito Popular*, and *Emissor de Pernambuco*—to issue not less than \$50,673,000 without making the deposits in the Treasury required by law. The *Jornal* further states that the *Banco de Credito Popular* has not deposited one real to guarantee its emission of \$23,400,000. It is simply incredible that a Minister could have been so infatuated and so blind to the consequences as to do an illegal and unbusinesslike act such as this; and it is even more incredible that no official has taken one single step to have the man prosecuted for such illegal acts. Under the circumstances the only remedy and the only security lies in the assumption of this enormous circulation by the Government itself. It may be hard on the taxpayers, but certainly not more so than it will be to let this chaotic state of things continue. The sooner the Treasury assumes the responsibility for all these acts, for which the Government is equally responsible with these parasitic banks, the sooner will there be a return to a better state of things, not only in financial affairs but in commerce and industry.

#### VOTE-BUYING IN JAPAN.

*Japan Mail (Yokohama), Feb. 2.*—It is asserted that votes are selling in Tokio for four to five yen (\$4 to \$5) each. When the Diet was dissolved they could be purchased much more cheaply, but the price is going up as the political contest becomes keener, and some are even bold enough to predict that voters who can hold on will obtain ten yen on the eve of the final struggle. That is a very pretty state of affairs. Considering the high pecuniary qualifications required in persons exercising the franchise, it might be expected that corruption could not exist to any great extent. But rumor says that not a few artificial titles to the franchise have been created by well-to-do folks who have registered their poor relations or political followers as nominal owners of property sufficient to satisfy the qualification. These persons regard the thing as a matter of business, and are prepared to make hay while the sun shines. On the other hand it is a matter of life or death, financially speaking, for not a few ex-members of the Diet to recover their seats. These men—chiefly associates of the *jiyu-to*, it is alleged—found themselves heavily in debt to money-lenders and innkeepers at the time of the Diet's dissolution. Had the decree of dissolution been postponed until the assembling of the House after the New Year's recess, the members would have received their pay for the second half of the session; but the unlooked-for loss of this sum of 400 yen completely disordered their pecuniary calculations and reduced them to serious

straits. Their only hope is reflection, and their creditors, seeing no other chance of being repaid, not only support their canvass but are willing to advance more good money for the purpose of recovering the bad. We should welcome another dissolution if only for the sake of finally ruining politicians who resort to such practices.

#### SOCIAL TOPICS.

##### SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS OF NEGROES.

*New York Morning Advertiser, March 15.*—The people of the South will have to modify their treatment of the negro. Humanity protests against the fiendish cruelties which are being inflicted upon the blacks under the guise of "meting out justice" for crimes committed. From every part of the South come the most revolting tales of lynching. Texarkana stands alone as burning its victim at the stake, but the present growth of fiendishness in other localities may be expected to follow. At Rayville, La., the other day, a half-witted colored girl, fifteen years old, was dragged from jail by a mob of brutal ruffians and hanged from the limb of a tree. She had slightly poisoned a family in trying to poison a negro against whom she had a grievance. She did not even poison the colored man, and the members of the family were ill but a short time. And yet she was dragged from jail and put to death in the most fiendish manner. The South cannot permit this fiendishness. There is no danger that the Courts will be too lenient with negroes charged with crime. An example should be made of some of these human brutes who are lynching colored men and women.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean, March 12.*—The *Memphis Commercial* deplores the lynching of three negroes in that city, Wednesday morning, because "it will be seized upon, especially among a certain class at the North, and made capital for influencing public sentiment against the South." The lynching was deplorable, but the quiet acceptance of the result without any attempt to punish is even more deplorable. It shows that the better class of whites at Memphis are still so bitter in their prejudices against the negro that they will not lift their hands to prevent a wholesale murder of negroes; nor will they try to bring the offenders against the laws of God and man to justice. Memphis people will be judged by law-abiding communities not by their sophomoric regrets, but by their efforts to ferret out and punish those who have cast one more blot on her reputation.

*Louisville Courier-Journal, March 10.*—We have recently had two alarming instances of the power of a mob and the supineness of the civil officers. Tuesday night men were taken with perfect ease from the jail in Memphis, a city of 75,000 inhabitants, and shot to death. Last year, in Omaha, a city of 150,000 inhabitants, a Northern place, where the blood is supposed to be cooler than in the warm South, the jail was entered by a mob and a colored man was taken out and hanged to a lamp-post. These things throw great discredit upon American civilization. The occurrence of a lynching at any place implies the non-existence or non-fulfillment of a law covering the crime which caused the lynching, and points to an imperfect state of society. The way to stop them is to begin at the beginning and punish murderers and punish them properly.

*Woman's Journal (Boston), March 12.*—In Arkansas a negro lately outraged a farmer's wife. When captured he was burned alive by a mob, the injured woman, at the request of the lynchers, lighting the fire. Her action is the subject of unmeasured condemnation by the newspapers, both in this country and in Europe. Most of them seem to regard her as a vindictive fiend, considerably wickeder than her assailant. All the masculine editorial sympathy is for the man who was lynched, all the indignation for the woman who was outraged. There is no possible justification for the bar-

barous crime committed by the mob. People who deliberately burn any one alive, even the most atrocious criminal, are only half-civilized. But what shall be said of the state of civilization where men guilty of outraging women are as a rule sentenced only to a brief imprisonment, and then turned loose again upon the community? An observer has said that, judging by the penalties inflicted, the crime in question is generally regarded as about equivalent to petty larceny. And it is notorious that criminals of this class are frequently selected by Governors to be pardoned out. Naturally, crimes against women are constantly increasing. Instead of throwing any more stones at Arkansas, the rest of the country might profitably correct its own methods of dealing with such offenses.

##### THE STANDARD OIL TRUST.

*Philadelphia Inquirer, March 12.*—There must be something back of the Standard Oil Company's alleged proposition to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust beside that combination's desire to become known as a philanthropic body. What is it? The decision of the Ohio Supreme Court, that the Standard Oil Company of that State must get out of the Trust or go, may be one of the impelling forces. But it cannot be the only one. Under the operations of the Trust the profits of those who composed it are said to have increased. Despite the Ohio decision the dividends are still large, steady, and certain. Even the Ohio reverse may be turned into a victory by an appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, and if this cannot be done that portion of the combine can walk out the front door and still receive its dividends from the back window. The probability is that the Trust will not dissolve at all. It is not human nature to throw up 12 per cent. dividends. Not in this age. And the fuss that is being made over its proposed dissolution is just a little premature. The ten years for which it was organized have expired and its call for another meeting is more likely issued for the purpose of renewing in some shape the present profitable agreement than to dissolve the Trust.

*Philadelphia Times, March 12.*—In the case of the Standard interests it is not probable that the dissolution of the Trust will for some time, at least, affect the monopoly of the oil business which it now holds. The Standard interest controls a round hundred millions of capital, it owns pipe lines, refineries, wharves at the leading seaports, tank vessels for exporting refined oil, railway equipment of all kinds, and, in short, enjoys many advantages for the continuation of its profitable business which it will be impossible for other competitors to command without a large outlay of capital. But with the dissolution of the Trust competitors will take heart, at least, and in time it is probable that other great refining and exporting companies will do a successful business.

*Baltimore American, March 12.*—It seems that, after all, the Republican Administration has not been sleeping. First was the Anti-Trust Bill, and after that came victory upon victory. The infamous Whiskey Trust was obliged to bow to the law. In several States the monopolies were compelled to run. The Sugar Trust in New York was one of them. Other trusts attempted reorganization. In Ohio the Court decided that the Standard Oil Trust agreement was illegal, and this immense concern, with a capital of \$95,000,000 and regular dividends of 12 per centum, seems to be preparing to submit to the law and to public sentiment. There has been little fuss and feathers over this work, but it goes on, and the Republican Administration, with its able and fearless representatives in the Department of Justice, can well be satisfied with the results.

##### ADULTERESSES.

*San Francisco Argonaut, March 7.*—Abeille, the Frenchman shot by Deacon at Cannes, is spoken of as a "seducer." There should be no such word in use where married women are

concerned. The wife is not an unknowing, trusting, silly girl. Her eyes are open, and no "seducer" can win her from her husband without her consent and full knowledge of his purpose. And when she consents, she is not a victim, but a copartner in crime, upon whom much the larger share of responsibility for consequences rests. It is the wife who is the peculiar guardian of the family's honor. Upon her rests the trust of the legitimacy of offspring. The married woman whose instinct is other than that of unmixed abhorrence for an adulteress is herself in need of an awakening to the horrors that ever hover as possibilities in the train of the faithless wife. The least of these happen to herself, however awful they may be. Worst among them are the death and ruin of men, the blighting of children's lives, and the crushing of families with burdens of shame. Viewed in the light of consequences, there is no conjugal sin that a man can commit that is not venial by comparison with that of the adulteress. For her there ought to be no clemency. When a wife betrays the trust reposed in her by her husband, and becomes an adulteress, there should be raised against her every hand that is loyal to womanly purity, wifely fidelity, and the integrity of the family.

**SERVANTS' WAGES.**—The question of servants' wages is a practical one, with a direct bearing upon the home economics of most people. Within the last decade the scale of wages paid to domestic servants has been steadily rising, while no corresponding increase in efficiency or faithfulness has been noted on the part of servants. Our present fashion of putting a premium on incompetency merits only condemnation in the court of common sense. In the counting-room, the shop, the factory, the office, promotion is won by merit, and the higher the value of the service rendered the more generous the stipend. It would appear that in woman's special and peculiar domain—the household—the single exception to this rule is found. That the thoroughly trained and facile cook, the deft-handed, soft-footed, quick-witted waitress, the efficient general housekeeper should demand and be paid the highest wages is obviously just, but it is unjust to gauge equally with these the services of those who are irresponsible, slack, or simply half-taught.—*Harper's Bazar*, March 12.

## THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

### REPUBLICAN TREACHERY IN IOWA.

*New York Voice (Proh.)*, March 17.—The light is coming out in regard to the origin and progress of The Great Treachery now "evoluting" in Iowa. The *Detroit News* (Ind.) affirms with emphasis and circumstantial detail that the Gatch High-License-Local-Option substitute for Prohibition which has already passed the Senate with the aid of Republican votes, (trust the *Voice* for prophecy) was determined on at a dinner party given by Senator Gatch last September, at which Mack, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Senator Allison, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Hull, Judge Connor, and Col. D. B. Henderson were present. The plan was there agreed on, Clarkson not being present, but being in thorough sympathy with all that was done, to let the Republican candidate for Governor be defeated and turn all energies toward retaining a majority of the Legislature; then to attribute the reflection of Boies to the Prohibition issue and, assuming that the will of the people thus expressed had decreed the repeal of the law, to substitute a bill such as Senator Gatch has now succeeded in getting through the Senate. The publication of this story has awakened the echoes in Iowa. The *Des Moines Register* assails the *News* with its wonted fury in speaking of the *Voice*, and calls it "the devil's emissary" in italic capitals. Sweeping denials that do not deny have followed from Clarkson's paper, Gatch, and others; but the *News* keeps

probing away. We have information from one in whom we have every confidence, and who receives his information from one present at the conference in Senator Gatch's house, that the statements made by the *News* are substantially correct, and that the Gatch Bill is the result of the conference between the men above named. In the meantime the Iowa State Temperance Alliance is being warned by Republican authorities that it must dispense with its most active and resolute defenders of Prohibition. The Prohibition party is looking for thousands of new recruits this fall as a result of the contemplated treachery, and the Republican managers must, in order to hold the State, go down into the slums and purlieus of the river cities and outbid the Democrats for their assistance.

**THE INNOCUOUSNESS OF ABSTINENCE AS ILLUSTRATED IN SENATOR HILL.**—I remarked how perfectly healthy and white were his face and hands, and, almost unconsciously, I asked: "Did you ever drink any liquor?"

"Very little. It never agreed with me. I am a great deal better off without it. I find in campaigns, when I go around with gentlemen who drink, that I can wear them all out, though I touch neither malt nor spirit. Indeed, all those sedatives, irritants, and stimulants disagree with me, but I do not make war on the tastes and habits of my friends and fellow men because nature has made it unadvisable for me to either drink or smoke."

"I should think you might catch cold, Governor, making night speeches, and never taking a drop of stimulant."

"No, I do not catch cold, singularly enough. At the close of the last campaign, you may remember that the Democrats had a great procession, following one the Republicans held in the afternoon, winding up the campaign. I stood four or five hours in the night air, bare-headed and bald as I am, and it is a wonder I did not get my death of cold, but I did not take cold at all."—*From an interview with Senator Hill by George Alfred Townsend, New York Sun*, March 14.

**AN INSTANCE.**—The fate of ex-Congressman Stephen T. Hopkins is an unusually solemn warning against the dangers of intemperance. This man had wealth, social and political position—everything, apparently, to satisfy him, and yet he died a drunkard and his body was found in a ditch by the roadside.—*The Epoch* (New York), March 11.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### CHILI AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

*Chilian Times (Valparaiso)*, Feb. 10.—There appears to be just now on the part of the Government a certain amount of indifference as to whether Chili is represented or not at the Chicago Exhibition, which circumstance is to be regretted for many reasons. The cause of this indisposition on the part of the Government is said to be that, under existing circumstances, they are afraid to ask Congress for a vote of \$100,000 to defray the expenses of the exhibition. The excuse appears to us to be a very flimsy one, for it is hardly possible that Congress would refuse to honor the pledge, twice given in the name of the country. The invitation to exhibit was presented to the Balmaceda Government in May last, and was officially accepted; and the acceptance was renewed in November last by Minister Matta, so that the country is in a measure compromised. Under these circumstances we believe there is not the slightest ground to fear that Congress would refuse to make an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purposes of the Exhibition. If it were to do so, the action would be construed in the United States, and throughout the world generally, to signify that despite the protestations of the Chilian Government to the contrary, the former *entente cordiale*, as far as this country is concerned, has not been restored. If,

unfortunately, Chili should refuse to exhibit, she will be the sole American nation unrepresented at the great Fair of 1893. Neither Chicago, the United States, nor the Exhibition would lose anything by Chili's absence. The only loser would be Chili herself.

**AN EDITION-SELLING LYRIC.**—"A Chicago client of the *Critic*" sends me a clipping from the *Globe* of that city which bears out everything Eugene Field has said or sung of the firmness with which Culture has planted her well-booted foot on the slender crust of more or less solid ground that intervenes between the sidewalks of the Windy City and the bottomless pit of mud beneath them. It contains a string of verses entitled "The Bells of the Board of Trade," the headline and the first stanza being separated by the following editorial announcement: "This poem originally appeared in the *Daily Globe*, Oct. 20. The demand for papers soon exhausted the edition. At the request of many readers the verses are republished." This is cautiously worded, but the implication is clear that the poem sold the paper. Our "client" exclaims: "I never heard before of a poem exhausting the first edition of a newspaper, either in New York, Chicago, or even London. It is unprecedented, unheard of." True; but then no other first edition ever contained "The Bells of the Board of Trade." Well, this is an age of realism, though not of realism only; for Truthful James (the author of this edition-selling lyric) finds poetry and music surging audibly in these prosaic bells, and has even been reminded by them of Browning's rapture-recapturing wise thrush:—

"Ring on! oh, bells, and bravely voice the rapture  
That surges in your breast.  
The first fine frenzy of your youth recapture  
And thrill the mighty West."

—*The Critic* (New York).

**FINE WRITING FROM THE FAR WEST.**—There seems to have been a great time in Minnesota, the other night. Fortunately, a poet was on hand to record it. The Northern lights and the poet were in great shape. It appears that the "Northern heavens were robed in green. Wave after wave of quivering lights swept up from the horizon like fleecy lace, until, to the zenith, the sky was shut out by the drifting shadows." The green color was just a touch of the sea, just as blending and soft as the blue of the robin's egg. At one instant there was flung across the zenith, from horizon to horizon, a broad stream of white light, and there flashed up, away off to the south, a pillar of green like an answering beacon. "Another shaking of the gauzy folds in the sky—a sky only of tremulous toss—and they seemed to settle in a translucent veil!" A sky of tremulous toss is alone worth the price of admission. The Associated Press evidently has a genius at St. Paul. "Beautiful as it was, the display gleamed cold, and was like a chill to the heart!" Well, there is nothing cold about the gleam of the description. It is beautiful, and it is warming. It gives you the effect of seeing the aurora through a haze of hot Scotch.—*Truth* (New York).

**THE AMERICAN HUSBAND ABROAD.**—The Deacon tragedy is paralleled by the shooting of George Gower Robinson of Yokohama by Lieutenant Hetherington of the United States Navy. From the reports received there seems to be no reason to doubt that the Lieutenant gave his victim fair warning of what might be expected should the Englishman continue attentions to his wife. Probably Robinson argued that the husband of the period is easy-going and that recourse to deadly revenge is out of fashion, but this tragedy, as well as the Cannes affair, will lead to wholesome respect for the American husband abroad. The American is generally slow to wrath, but when his anger blazes up the man who has aroused his passion generally needs the services of a Coroner's jury.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.



## Index to Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Blavatsky (Madame) in India. Wm. Q. Judge. *Arena*, March, 9 pp. A review of Moncure D. Conway's paper.
- Columbus's Ancestry and Education. Columbus Was of Noble Ancestry. The Rev. L. A. Dutton. *Cath. World*, March, 7 pp.
- Englishmen (Three Eminent). Character Sketches of Spurgeon, Manning, and Mackenzie. W. T. Stead. *Rev. of Revs.*, March, 22 pp. Illus.
- Li Hung Chang (His Excellency the Viceroy). *Leisure Hour*, London, March. With Portrait.
- Manning and Spurgeon. The Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.A., B.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, March, 7 pp.
- Manning (Cardinal). Henry Charles Kent. *Cath. World*, March, 10 pp.
- Manning (Cardinal). Memorial Sketch of. Orby Shipley. *Cath. World*, March, 13 pp.
- Spurgeon, Personal Recollections of. The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal March, 6 pp.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Bird-Music, Notes on. *Chambers's Jour.*, London, March, 2 pp.
- "Daily News" (The). The Great London Dailies. H. W. Massingham. *Leisure Hour*, London, March, 13 pp. With Views and Portraits.
- Education (Full-Orbed). Prof. J. Rodas Buchanan. *Arena*, March, 10 pp. Discusses the "true and supreme purpose of education."
- Egyptian Monuments—How They were Read. *Cornhill Mag.*, London, March, 8 pp.
- Fairy Tale (The Oldest). Papyrus D'Orbigny. The Rev. Charles E. Moldenke, Ph.D. *Biblia*, March, 6½ pp. Hieroglyphic transcription and translation.
- in French lieu = Latin locum. John E. Matzke. *Modern Language Notes*, March, 4 pp.
- Italian Poets of To-day. Helen Zimmern. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, March, 20 pp.
- Kn (Initial) in English. George Hemphill. *Modern Language Notes*, March, 2 pp.
- Macbeth (Lady): A Study in Conscience. The Rev. Josiah S. Harris. *Preacher's Mag.*, March, 3 pp.
- Music-Extension Movement. W. S. B. Mathews. *Music*, March, 7 pp. The University Extension plan applied to music.
- Office, A Spoil of. Hamlin Garland. *Arena*, March, 28 pp. Continuation of serial story.
- Patti (Madame) and the Old Songs. Dr. George F. Root. *Music*, March, 6 pp. With Portrait of Dr. Root. Audiences should hear Patti sing the "Old Songs."
- Phonology (Old French), A Few Notes on. E. S. Sheldon. *Modern Language Notes*, March, 2 pp.
- Piano (The) as a Factor in Musical Art. John S. Van Cleave. *Music*, March, 12 pp.
- Pianistic Retrospect. Emil Liebling. *Music*, March, 5 pp. "Technic! What crimes are committed in thy name!"
- Pianoforte Touch, Radical Types of. Dr. Wm. Mason. *Music*, March, 14½ pp. Illus.
- "Star-Spangled Banner (The)." Origin of. *Music*, March, 3 pp. Illus. The song "To Anacreon in Heaven."
- War of the Roses. Will Allen Dromgoole. *Arena*, March, 13 pp. A story of East Tennessee.

## POLITICAL.

- Alliance Wedge in Congress. Hamlin Garland. *Arena*, March, 11 pp. Illus. Sketch of the Alliance Congressmen.
- Irish Tories and Irish Local Government. George McDermot. *Cath. World*, March, 8 pp. Discusses the Local Government Bill for Ireland.
- Russia.—II. The Statesmen of Europe. *Leisure Hour*, London, March, 5 pp. With Portraits of Gen. Vannonsky, M. de Giers, and M. Pobiedonosteff.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Apostasy, The Danger of. Heb. vi: 4-6. The Rev. P. J. Gloag, D.D. *Thinker*, London, March, 10 pp. Exegetical and expository.
- Authority (Religious). Editorial. *Andover Rev.*, March, 9 pp. Argues for the authority of the Bible.
- Bible (the), Are There Errors in? The Rev. J. J. Lias, M.A. *Thinker*, London, March, 7½ pp. Not until after the Reformation was the inerrancy of Scripture formulated into a doctrine. The Church has not the right to demand the modern notion that no error has crept into the Scriptures.
- Buddhism and Christianity. Charles Schroder. *Arena*, March, 6 pp. A comparison.
- Christ (The) and the Creation. The Rev. John Coleman Adams. *Andover Rev.*, March, 13 pp.
- Christ's Kingdom, The Honors of. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. *Preachers' Mag.*, March, 8 pp. Sermon on Matt. xx: 28.
- "Deliver Us From Evil." The Rev. Prof. A. S. Geden, M. A. *Thinker*, London, March. The meaning of the word translated "evil."
- Dudleian Lecture for the Year 1891. Prof. Emerton. *Andover Rev.*, March, 21 pp.
- Egyptology and the Bible. Prof. H. S. Osborn, LL.D. *Biblia*, March, 3 pp.
- Ethics (Eudæmonistic)—A Reply. The Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster. *Andover Rev.*, March, 5 pp.
- Evolution and the Christian Faith, Mr. Percy W. Bunting on. The Rev. T. G. Selby. *Thinker*, London, March, 5 pp. An examination and criticism of Mr. Bunting's paper.
- God, Visions and Voices of. No. 1. The Vision of God in Nature. The Rev. Owen D. Campbell, M.A. *Thinker*, London, March, 3¼ pp. Nature's teaching of God.
- "Inspiration and Criticism." Prof. Iverach on. The Rev. John Love. *Thinker*, London, March, 3 pp. Criticism of Prof. Iverach's article.
- Isaiah, One or Two. The Rev. John Springer, M.A. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, March, 11 pp. Concludes that there was one Isaiah.
- Miracles (the), The Witness of Science to, at Lourdes. *Cath. World*, March, 9 pp. Calls attention to the evidence given in the book *Lourdes: Histoire Medicale*, par Dr. Boissarée.
- Missions Within and Without Christendom. The Rev. Charles C. Starbuck. *Andover Rev.*, March, 16 pp.
- Nature, Revelation Through. Henry Wood. *Arena*, March, 11 pp.
- Pessimism's Practical Suggestions to the Ministry. Gerald H. Beard. *Andover Rev.*, March, 5 pp.

- Repentance, The Rev. J. T. L. Maggs. Repentance Defined, The Rev. A. E. Gregory. *Preacher's Mag.*, 5 pp.
- Staff (The True) of Life. The Rev. M. MacLennan, B.A., B.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, March, 10 pp. A sermon on St. Matthew iv: 4.
- Thieves, The Man That Fell Among. Luke x: 25-37. The Rev. J. E. H. Thomson, B.D. *Thinker*, London, March, 5 pp. Exposition of the parable.
- Unbelief (Current). The Rev. Principal Barbour, D.D. *Pres. College Jour.*, Montreal, March, 6½ pp. Deals especially with the Divinity of Christ.
- Work (Successful), The Secret of. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. *Preacher's Mag.*, March, 7 pp. Sermon on Phil. iv: 18.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Consumption, the Clutches of, How I Escaped from. Mrs. Dio Lewis, *Herald of Health*, March, 4½ pp.
- Dreams and Hallucinations. William Seton. *Cath. World*, March, 10 pp.
- Flagella (the) on Motile Bacteria, Observations on. Veranus A. Moore, M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Feb., 4½ pp.
- Health Helps to Make a Happy Home. Mrs. R. B. Gleason, M.D. *Herald of Health*, March, 6 pp.
- Instinct. *Chambers's Jour.*, London, March 1, 3 pp. Article of information, in popular style.
- Microscope (the), The Application of, in Medical, Medico-Legal, and Legal Difficulties. Frederick Gaertner, A.M., M.D. *Bacteriological World*, Feb., 1½ pp. Deals with Legal Microscopy.
- Neurasthenia. Wm. Dodge, M.D. *South Cal. Practitioner*, Feb., 5 pp.
- Pain, The Mastery of—A Triumph of the 19th Century. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson. *Longman's*, London, March, 22 pp. On anaesthetics.
- Psychical Research.—Some Interesting Cases. The Rev. M. J. Savage. *Arena*, March, 12 pp. Tells about, what he calls, "Super-normal happenings."
- Rectal Alimentation. O. D. Fitzgerald, M.D. *South Cal. Practitioner*, Feb., 6 pp.
- Tumor (Cerebellar), A Case of. L. Zabala, M.D. *South Cal. Practitioner*, Feb., 4 pp.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Alms (Out-Door). *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 6 pp. The work done in Hartford; comparison with thirty-eight American cities.
- Australasian Government Bonds—Are They Safe? *Bankers' Mag.*, London, Feb., 7 pp.
- Banking in Great Britain and Ireland during 1891, Progress of. *Bankers' Mag.*, London, Feb., 22 pp.
- "Calvary, The Women of." Annie Blount Storrs. *Cath. World*, March, 12 pp. Sketch of the association in France especially for the care of female cancer-patients.
- Drunkenness, Views of Dr. Baer on. Dr. Arthur MacDonald. *Andover Rev.*, March, 6 pp. The conclusions of Dr. Baer, in his late work *Die Trunksucht und ihre Abwehr*.
- Industry, The Threefold Contentment of. Gen. J. B. Weaver. *Arena*, March, 9 pp. With Portrait. Discusses the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, the People's Party, and other social and political bodies.
- Labor, Battle-Hymn of. Nelly Booth Simmons. *Arena*, March, 4 pp. A poem.
- Law and Order Movement—Historical Sketch. L. E. Dudley. *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 13 pp.
- People's Palace (The): A Palace of Joy. The Rev. John Tunis. *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 7 pp. Description of the People's Palace, London.
- Periodicity of Crises, Liquidations, and Expanding Periods. N. C. Frederiksen. *Bankers' Mag.*, London, Feb., 11 pp.
- Poverty (Uninvited). No. I. The Dead Sea of Nineteenth Century Civilization. Editorial. *Arena*, March, 4 pp.
- Prisoner (a), Reflections of. *Andover Rev.*, March, 8 pp. Details his temptations, fall, misery, etc.
- Russians in Boston. Miss Golde Bamber. *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 4 pp. Their condition, etc.
- Social Union (The Christian) in the United States. Fred W. Speirs. *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 4 pp. The status of the organization.
- Soup-Kitchen (A Russian). *Lend-A-Hand*, March. Description of one of the Soup-Kitchens opened by Count Tolstol.
- Telegraph (The) and Telephone Properly Parts of the Post-Office System. The Hon. Walter Clark, LL.D. *Arena*, March, 8 pp. With Portrait. Argues in favor of the Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone.
- Tenement-House Life. *Lend-A-Hand*, March, 5 pp. Speeches on the subject at the Conference of the Associated Charities of Boston.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Andorra—A Unique Republic. *Chambers's Jour.*, London, March, 3 pp.
- Clay and Randolph, The Bloodless Duel Between. E. Leslie Williams. *National Mag.*, March, 23 pp. Correspondence hitherto unpublished.
- Dutch Colonial Governors (The). James W. Gerard. *National Mag.*, March, 31 pp. Illus. Second paper on William Kieft (1638-47).
- Eastern Travel, Sketches from. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, March, 14 pp.
- Horse-World of London. The Queen's Horse, the Carriage Horse, and the Coach Horse. W. J. Gordon. *Leisure Hour*, London, March, 5 pp. Illus.
- Mather (Cotton)—"A Puritan Priest." Leonard Irving. *National Mag.*, March, 11 pp.
- Nitrate Fields (The) of Chili. C. M. Aikman. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, March, 8 pp.
- South (The), Before, During, and After the War. Gen. E. P. Scammon. *Cath. World*, March, 22 pp.
- St. Andrews, The City of. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, March, 8 pp.
- Squirrels (Our Gray). A Study. Ernest Ingersoll. *Harper's*, March, 7 pp. Illus. A study of their habits and characteristics.
- Tabasheer: A Vegetable Gout. *Minerals*, Jan., 4 pp. Describes it; the wonderful cures attributed to it, etc.
- Tactics, Recent Improvements and. A. S. Frost, 1st Lieut., Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, *United Service*, March, 17 pp.
- Township (An Old English). Brooke Herford. *Atlantic*, March, 7 pp. A study of an old English township to illustrate the ancient life as seen in names, etc.
- Travancore, A Trip to. Lady Eva Wyndham Quin. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 8 pp. Descriptive.
- Tyrell's Case and Modern Trusts. Prof. James B. Ames. *Green Bag*, Feb., 3 pp. The Doctrine of Tyrell's case.
- United States (the), Inundated Lands of. Ralph S. Tarr. *Goldthwaite's Geographical Mag.*, New York, Feb., 2 pp.
- Verrazano and Gomez in New York Bay. Daniel Van Pelt. *National Mag.*, March, 9 pp.
- Water Supply (The London). The Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Chairman London County Council. *XIX Cent.*, London, Feb., 9 pp. Gives data, etc.

## GERMAN.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Ajas's (Frau) Joyous Nature. Johannes Proeltz. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, Feb. Goethe's mother.
- Charles (King) of Roumania, Incidents of the Life of. I. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Feb., 14 pp.
- Nicolai (Otto). B. Schröder. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Feb., 25 pp. A biographical sketch of the composer of "The Merry Wives," from manuscripts left behind by himself.
- Olfero (Frau von). Hermann Grimm. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Feb., 4 pp. A character study.
- Ranke (Leopold von). Sixteen Years in the Workshop of. (IV.) Theodore Wiedemann. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Feb., 13 pp.
- Roon (Albrecht von), From the Life of. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Feb., 13 pp. Continuation.
- Rossi (Giovanni Battisti de): Franz Xaver Kraus. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Feb., 10 pp. Biographical sketch of the celebrated Italian Archaeologist.
- Vigny (Alfred de). Raymond Koehlin. *Die Nation*, Berlin, Feb., 2 pp. Sketch of De Vigny as poet and as thinker.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Art (Amateur). *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Brunswick, Feb., 5 pp. Illus. Treats of musical education, Majolica-painting, glass-engraving, etc.
- Novelist (An American). E. Becher. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, Feb., 2 pp. An appreciative criticism of Julian Gordon, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.
- Talleyrand's Memoirs. Otto Gildemeister. *Die Nation*, Berlin, Feb., 3 pp. Review of the last two volumes of the Memoirs.
- University Education and Astronomy. Wilhelm Förster. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, February, 11 pp. The subjects taught of secondary importance. What is wanted for the improvement of higher education is thinkers—not pedagogues.

## POLITICAL.

- Alsace. August Schrickler. *Vom Fels zum Meer*. Stuttgart, Feb., 8 pp.
- Church Morality in Political Practice. *Die Nation*, Berlin, Feb., 4 pp. Illustrated by the decline of the Netherlands. Contends that the Church may be separated from piety, and dogmatic religion from true morality.
- Commercial Treaties (The). *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, Feb., 6 pp. The great advantage claimed for them is the stability they give to trade.

## Books of the Week.

## AMERICAN.

- Acting, The Art of. Percy Fitzgerald. Macmillan & Co. 90c.
- America, The Discovery of. With Some Account of Ancient America and the Spanish Conquest. John Fiske. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Large Paper Edition. Limited to 250 copies, 4 vols., \$16.00. Regular Edition, 2 vols., \$4.00.
- Anthropology (Christian). The Rev. J. Thein. With Introduction by C. G. Herbermann. Benziger Bros. Cloth, \$2.50.
- Augustinian Manual: A Practical Prayer-Book for the Faithful in General, and a Complete Book of Instruction for the Members of the Arch-Confraternity of the Circure of St. Augustine and Monica. F. Pustet & Co. Cloth, 75c.
- Behring Sea Controversy. Stephen B. Stanton. Albert B. King. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Birds of Greenland. From the Danish of Andreas T. Hagerup. Little, Brown, & Co. Paper, \$1.00.
- Cavalry, Not On. Charles T. Dillingham, & Co. Leatherette, 35c.
- Consumption, Hygiene of. W. J. Harris, M.D. I. H. Brown, & Co., St. Louis. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Fellowe (A) and His Wife. Blanche Willis Howard and William Sharp. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. \$1.25.
- Gospel (The Fourth). Evidences External and Internal of Its Johannine Authorship. The Revs. Ezra Abbott, A. P. Peabody, and Bishop Lightfoot. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
- Gossip in a Library. Edmund Gosse. U. S. Book Co. American Edition. \$2.50.
- Heine's (Heinrich) Works. Trans. by Charles G. Leland. U. S. Book Co. Cloth, per vol., \$1.75.
- Hertha: A Romance. From the German of Ernst Eckstein. Geo. P. Peck. Cloth, 75c.
- Humanity: Its Origin and Early Growth. E. Colbert. Open Court Co., Chicago. \$1.50.
- Illegitimacy and the Influence of Climate on Conduct. Albert Leffingwell. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- Jerusalem: The Holy City—Its History and Hope. Mrs. Oliphant. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.00.
- Keeley Cure (The Perfect): Incidents at Dwight, and "Through the Valley of the Shadow" into the Perfect Light. Medical and Legal Opinions. C. S. Clark. C. S. Clark, Milwaukee. Paper, 50c.
- Mining, Manual of. Based on the Course of Lectures on Mining Delivered at the State School of Mines, Colorado. M. C. Ihleng. J. Wiley & Sons. Cloth, \$4.00.
- My Guardian. Ada Cambridge. D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 50c.
- One in the Infinite. George Francis Savage-Armstrong. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$2.50.
- Passe Rose. A Story of the Time of Charlemagne. Arthur Sherburne Hardy. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. Paper, 50c.
- Prophecies (Benner's). With Forecast for 1892, etc., etc. Robert Clarke & Co. Cincinnati. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Redeemer (The Risen): The Gospel History from the Resurrection to the Day of Pentecost. From the German of F. W. Krummacher, D.D. Amer. Tract Society. Cloth, \$1.00.
- Reminiscences: Or, A Few Glimpses from Over the Sea. By Janet. Collins & Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Rescue of an Old Place. Mary Caroline Robbins. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. \$1.25.
- Saint's (A New) Tragedy. A Novel. Thomas A. Pinkerton. Harper & Bros. Paper, 50c.
- Scarlet Letter (The). Nathaniel Hawthorne. With Introduction by G. P. Lathrop. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. New Universal Edition. Paper, 25c., Cloth, 50c.
- Thibet, Across. Gabriel Bonvalot. Cassel Pub. Co. Cloth, \$3.50.
- Toombs (Robert), Statesman, Speaker, Soldier, Sage: His Career in Congress and on the Hustings; His Work in the Courts; His Record with the Army; His Life at Home. Pleasant A. Stovall. Cassel Pub. Co. Cloth, \$2.50.

## Current Events.

## Wednesday, March 9.

In the Senate, the Pure Food Bill is passed. In the House, debate on the Free Wool Bill begins. The Bering Sea correspondence is made public. Governor Flower signs the Bridge Bill and the Supplemental Elevated Railroad Bill. The New York Senate passes the Freedom of Worship Bill, and a resolution referring to the State Commission the question of Sunday closing of the World's Fair. The State Encampment of the G. A. R. begins at Buffalo. The lower House of the Iowa Legislature votes to resubmit the prohibition question to the people. A mob takes three negroes from a jail in Memphis and shoots them to death. In New York City, the will of the late General George W. Cullen shows large bequests for charitable objects. The Board of Trade denounces the extortionate telephone charges.

Secretary Foster sails from Southampton for New York. The second officer of the Guion Line steamer *Abyssinia*, recently burned, is censured by the London Board of Trade. It is stated that the authorities of Leipzig will provide work for the unemployed in that city.

## Thursday, March 10.

In the Senate, the Bill to provide certain post-offices with public buildings is discussed. In the House, debate on the Free Wool Bill is continued. The Indiana Republican Convention instructs its delegates to Minneapolis to vote for Harrison. Six suits, each for \$30,000 damages, are brought against the City of New Orleans by the heirs of Italians killed by the mob. John Flack Winslow, who was connected with the building of the *Monitor*, dies at Poughkeepsie. It is reported that the late blizzard caused serious loss of life and property in the Northwest. Mrs. Sarah Althea Hill Sharon Terry is pronounced insane and committed to the State Asylum at Stockton, Cal. The decision to dissolve the Standard Oil trust is announced. The French Foreign Office announces the completion of the commercial treaty with the United States. The Spanish Senate approves the similar treaty with the United States. The Emperor of Germany is confined to his bed with a cold. It is announced that the Anarchists tried by court-martial at Xeres, Spain, have been acquitted. Mr. Mercier resigns his seat in the Quebec Legislature. Heavy snowstorm in the United Kingdom.

## Friday, March 11.

The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill, and discusses Mr. Stanford's Finance Bill. In the House, debate on the Free Wool Bill is continued; an evening session for Pension Bills failed for want of a quorum. The New York Assembly passes the New York City Street Cleaning Bill. The New Jersey Legislature passes the Bill legalizing the Reading deal, and adjourns *sine die*. Miscreants wreck a passenger train on the Illinois Central. In New York State, railroad traffic is seriously impeded by the snowstorm. By the decision of a Minnesota Court, St. Luke's Hospital in New York City loses a bequest of \$250,000. Russell Sage testifies concerning the bomb-throwing; he denies using Laidlaw to shield himself. Archbishop Corrigan announces the appointment by the Pope of Mgr. McDonnell as Bishop of Brooklyn.

By an explosion in a Belgian colliery, two hundred lives are supposed to be lost.

## Saturday, March 12.

In the House, eulogies are spoken on Representative Gamble. A caucus of Democratic members is held in the evening. It is stated that ex-Governor Thayer will make a new contest as to Governor Boyd's right to hold the office. In New York City, President McLeod of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and others, testify before the Senate Investigating Committee in regard to the coal combination. The great coal-miners' strike begins in many parts of England. It is announced that the Duke of Cumberland has written a letter to the German Emperor, giving assurances of friendship; the Guelph fund will be restored. An attempt is made to wreck the house of a Paris judge with dynamite. The Pacific Mail Steamer *Colima* is ashore on the Salvador coast.

## Sunday, March 13.

The President's proclamation announcing reciprocity with Nicaragua is made public. It is stated that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has secured control of the Richmond Terminal System. Vice-President Prince of the New York and New England Railroad says his road has not been leased by the Reading. In New York City, the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst preaches another sermon on municipal corruption, showing many violations of the law.

The Grand Duke of Hesse dies. A collision occurs in Vienna between workmen and the police.

## Monday, March 14.

In the Senate, Mr. Vest's Post-Office Bill is passed; the Bering Sea matter is discussed in executive session. The House considers the Army Appropriation Bill. In an open letter to the Democracy of the country, ex-Secretary Bayard warns the party of the evil consequences of the passage of a Free-Coinage Bill. In a letter to General Bragg of Wisconsin, ex-President Cleveland says he will not make a self-seeking canvass for the Presidential nomination. Senator Hill is making a tour of the South; he makes speeches at various railway stations in Virginia and Tennessee. A Boston Grand Jury indicts President Potter and Directors French and Dana of the Maverick Bank. In New York City, Judge Andrews refuses to release Webster (the slayer of Goodwin) on bail. Mayor Grant writes a letter to the State Senate in regard to the "Huckleberry" Railroad Bill. John H. Inman announces that he will retire from the presidency of the Richmond Terminal system. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Robinson resigns the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

About 350,000 miners in Great Britain are idle; 200,000 men in other industries are thrown out of employment by the strike. Two men are arrested in Constantinople charged with conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan. The literary convention between Germany and the United States passes its third reading in the Reichstag. In the Canadian House of Commons, Sir John Thompson states that Canada does not propose to adopt any change regarding copyright with the United States. The opening to women of St. Andrew's University of Scotland is announced. It is reported that much activity prevails on the Western Russian frontier. A new Chilean Cabinet is announced.

## Tuesday, March 15.

The Senate passes the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. In the House, debate on the Free Wool Bill is continued. President Harrison, under the Reciprocity law, proclaims the higher rate of duties upon the products of Columbia, Hayti, and Venezuela. The New York Senate adopts the proposed amendments to the Constitution, making the courts the arbiters in contested election cases. The "Greater New York Bill" is killed in the Assembly. Governor Flower nominates, and the Senate confirms, ex-Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, to be a Railroad Commissioner. The action by the State of Pennsylvania to test the legality of the Reading deal is begun. Senator Hill makes an address before the Mississippi Legislature at Jackson. At Providence, R. I., the Republican State Convention convenes and nominates D. Russell Brown for Governor. The Steamer *Missouri* sails from the Port of New York for Russia, with supplies for starving peasants.

President Carnot signs the convention between France and the United States. Soldiers' barracks in Paris are wrecked by dynamite. J. F. Guenzburg, leading Hebrew banker of St. Petersburg, suspends. Henry M. Stanley and wife sail from Adelaide, Australia, for England. Mrs. Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence in Woking prison, is placed in the infirmary on account of broken health. During a row at the Monte Carlo Casino, Lady Randolph Churchill is robbed of a large sum of money and valuable medals.



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## A Searching Comparison with Other Dictionaries by a Prominent Canadian Educator.

W. J. Carson, Principal Teacher's Training School, London, writes:

"For some time the teachers of this city have been holding back from selecting a new dictionary until they could examine the sample pages of the Funk & Wagnalls' 'Standard Dictionary.' I have now received and examined the sample pages, comparing them from *a* to *abide* with the corresponding portion of 'The International Webster' and 'Worcester.' The following is the result: The page of 'The Standard' is slightly larger than the page of 'The International' and a good deal larger than the page of 'Worcester.'

"The Standard' contains about 239 words from *a* to *abide*. [The obsolesces, etc., are now removed to GLOSSARY in APPENDIX; see sample page x.—Editor.]

"The International contains about 172 words from *a* to *abide*.

"The Standard has 17 illustrations from *a* to *abide*.

"The International has 6 illustrations from *a* to *abide*.

"Worcester has 4 illustrations from *a* to *abide*.

"The illustrations in The Standard are better than the illustrations of either the International or Worcester.

"Worcester is out of the race altogether.

"The Standard has clearer print than the International and of the same size.

"The Standard begins every proper name, and every word composed from a proper name, and every proper adjective, with a capital letter, and every other word it begins with a small letter.

"The International begins every word with a capital letter.

"The Standard gives antonyms. The International does not give antonyms.

"The Standard uses the double hyphen to indicate the parts of compound words. The International uses no mark for such purpose.

"The Standard gives the author, book, chapter, and section or page, from which its quotations are taken. The International gives only the quotation and author.

"The definitions in The Standard I consider are better than the definitions in the International.

"The first three words I looked for in the International were not in it—one from 'Lully's Psychology,' one from Romanes' 'Origin of the Human Faculty,' one from an article in the Encyclopedia Britannica."

"I have taken pleasure in comparing it with the Century dictionary. . . . It bears the comparison well. In matter of synonyms and antonyms, it will stand at the head of all American dictionaries."—W. R. COMINGS, Superintendent of Public Schools, Norwalk, Ohio.

## Definition of CORN in THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

(These definitions have not passed their final revision by the specialists.)

**corn, cōrn, n. 1.** The seeds of cereal plants used for food, as maize, barley, rye, wheat, oats.

Acorn barely suggests the oak-corn or fruit, for corn was in those days used for all kinds of fruit, and not, as now, only for the particular staple of each country, by which abuse corn now means a maize in America, wheat in England, rye in Germany, and barley in Sweden.

M. SCHELEDE: *Verke Studies in English* ch. 11, p. 170. [s. '67.]

The bush . . . was thicker with tropical undergrowth than a wheatfield with ears of corn.

FROUDE: *English in the West Indies* ch. 11, p. 160. [s.]

Specifically—(1) [U. S.] The seeds of the maize-plant or Indian corn. The ripe grain of Indian corn is of various tints, from white to black, but is mostly yellow or white. The common varieties are *dent corn*, exhibiting a depression in the outer end of the kernel; *flint corn*, having a hard smooth kernel; *sweet corn*, rich in sugar, and shriveling when ripe; *pop-corn*, with small ears and small kernels, very flinty, and abounding in oil which

explodes in roasting. Ears selected and preserved for planting are known as *seed-corn*.

SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FIELD-CORN (MAIZE).

EXPLANATIONS.  
A = amber L = late V = very  
D = dent M = medium-sized or W = white  
E = early mixed color Y = yellow  
F = flint O = orange \* = dark yellow

NAME.	Season.	Color.	Height.	Class.
Angel of Midnight.....	M	Y	5 1/2	F
Budger Dent.....	L	W	5 1/2	D
Blunt's Prolific.....	L	W	1 7/8	D
Browning.....	M	O	5	F
Calico.....	L	M	7	D
Chadwick.....	L	W	5	F
Champion Pearl.....	V-L	W	7	D
Chester Co. Mammoth.....	V-L	W	7	D
Cloud's Yellow.....	M	Y	5	F
Compton's Early.....	V-E	Y	5	F
Cranberry.....	V-L	W	7	D
Early Canada.....	V-E	Y	7 1/2	F
Eight-ripped Flint.....	M	W	5	F
Farmer's Favorite.....	M	Y	6	D
Golden Beauty.....	L	Y	9	D
Golden Dent.....	L	Y	8	D
Golden Dew-drop.....	M	Y	5 1/2	—
Hickory King.....	L	W	7	D
King of Earlies.....	E	Y	5	D
King Philip.....	M	Y	6	F
Leaming.....	L	Y	7	D
Longfellow.....	M	Y	5 1/2	F
Long White.....	M	W	7	F
Long Yellow.....	M	Y	7	F
Maryland Dent.....	L	W	7	D
Mastodon.....	M	Y	10	F
North Star Dent.....	M	Y	5 1/2	D
Pride of Dakota.....	M	Y	6 1/2	D
Queen of the Prairie.....	L	Y	6 1/2	D
Self-Husking.....	E	A	5	F
Silver Flint.....	L	W	6	F
Southern Horsetooth.....	V-L	W	9	F
Thoroughbred Flint.....	M	Y	6	F
Top Over.....	M	Y	4 1/2	F
Tuscarora.....	M	W	5 1/2	F
Washakum.....	M	W	6 1/2	D
Wason.....	L	Y	6 1/2	D
White Flint.....	—	W	7	F
White Surprise.....	L	W	12	D
Winnebago White.....	V-E	W	5	F
Wisconsin White Dent.....	M	W	6	D
Wisconsin Yellow Dent.....	M	Y	6	D

SEVERAL VARIETIES OF SWEET CORN.

EXPLANATIONS.  
B = black M = medium W = white  
E = early R = red Y = yellow  
L = late V = very † = grown for the table but not sweet

NAME.	Season.	Color.	Miscellaneous.
Adams †.....	V-E	Y	Not a sugar
Amber Cream.....	E	Y	Long ears
Asylum.....	M	W	Twelve rows
Ballards.....	V-E	W	Twelve rows
Black Mexican.....	L	B	Very sweet
Bonanza.....	V-E	W	Large ears
Concord.....	E	W	Large ears
Cory.....	V-E	W	Medium ears
Crosby.....	E	W	Medium ears
Egyptian.....	L	W	Large ears
Excelsior.....	E	W	Large ears
Hickock.....	M	W	Beautiful
Honey Sweet.....	M	Y	Very sweet
Large Eight-ripped.....	E	W	Productive
Mammoth.....	L	W	Vigorous
Marblehead.....	V-E	W	Short ears
Minnesota.....	V-E	W	Dwarf growth
Narragansett.....	V-E	R	Small ears
Ne Plus Ultra.....	L	W	Deep kernels
Old Colony.....	M	W	Large ears
Pee and Kay.....	E	W	Large ears
Perry's Hybrid.....	V-E	W	Dwarf growth
Roselyn Hybrid.....	M	W	Vigorous
Shakers.....	E	W	Fair ears
Squantom.....	M	W	V. productive
Stabler's Early.....	E	W	Productive
Stowell's.....	E	W	"Evergreen"
Triumph.....	M	W	Very white

(2) [Eng.] The seeds of wheat, rye, oats, and barley.

(3) [Scot.] Oats. 2. A single seed of certain plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. 3. The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after reaping and before the grain is removed.

Where near thee rises green the bladed corn.  
JONES VERY Field and Wood st. 1.

4. [Rate.] A hard grain or particle, like a seed. [*AS. corn*.]—to acknowledge the corn [Slang, U. S.], to concede as true a charge or imputation; confess that one has been in error, or has been outwitted.

**corn-land, n.** Land suitable for growing corn, warm and fertile; often used regarding land unplanted with corn, and in ascribing fertility.

Definition of ERRANCY in THE STANDARD DICTIONARY.

"Will the word 'errancy' be given in The Standard Dictionary? If so, how will you define it? I do not find the word in Worcester, The International (Webster), or The Century. It is a word in good repute and should find place in a standard dictionary."

G. C. B.—

CINCINNATI, O.

Answer. This word is already defined for The Standard as follows:

**errancy, er'an-si, n. 1.** The condition of erring or being in error, or of being liable to fall into error.

The word *errancy* has been recently brought into prominence by current discussions of the doctrine of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, one party advocating its *inerrancy* or pious inspiration, another its *errancy*. The word had been previously used in other senses.

I would insist that serious *errancy* is unproven.

PRINCIPAL CAVE in *Homiletic Review* Feb., '92, p. 101.

A current of religious controversy at the present time has reference to the 'errancy' or 'inerrancy' of the Bible.

Yet, strangely enough, several of the dictionaries have got so far as to recognize 'inerrancy,' while no one of these gives a place to 'errancy' as a word.

Sunday School Times Jan. 23, '92, p. 50, col. 2.

2. Liability to change, or frequent change, of views or opinions; originally, wandering or unsettled state.

Mr. Gladstone's *errancy* has continued longer . . . than that of any other politician.

Church and State Review No. 26, '94, [s.]

In the Infancy, and as I may term it, *errancy* of the Church.

W. SCLATER *Tithes* (1625). [s.]

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"It presents him as he was, indomitable, persevering, careless of the opinion of others, believing in the one cause to which he was devoted, and fighting on in immovable self-confidence until the day of his triumph came, and slavery was abolished throughout the land. It is a fine illustration of what one determined will, set to carry out one purpose, can accomplish."—*The Presbyterian, Philadelphia*.

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